

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## PRESIDENT IS CENTER OF PENDING CONTEST OVER TARIFF REVISION

Manufacturers Urging Veto of Wool Bill, but Close Friends Advise Him to Sign It

## GAME OF POLITICS

Democrats Are Determined to Force Mr. Taft to Go On Record One Way Or the Other

WASHINGTON.—There is no longer a doubt today that President Taft is to be confronted with the alternative of signing or vetoing tariff revision legislation before the extra session of Congress ends.

The opinion is freely expressed in both houses that a compromise wool bill, the farmers' free list bill and possibly the cotton bill, with steel, sugar and other schedules, will be passed. What will the President do? He is beset by contending factions within his own party.

New England manufacturers are protesting by telegraph and letter against any tariff legislation, especially against the wool bill. Senator Crane and Representative Weeks told the President that he would act wisely in vetoing every tariff bill sent him by a Democratic Congress.

Upon the other hand, friends whose friendship he knows he can rely on are advising him to sign the wool bill and both sides are giving him, from their standpoint, equally good arguments why their advice should be followed. When it comes time for action the President will have to decide for himself.

The wool bill will be sent to conference on Monday or Tuesday. The House conferees will be Representatives Underwood of Alabama, Randall of Texas, Democrats, and Payne of New York, Republican. Senators La Follette, progressive Republican, and Simmons, North Carolina, Democrat, doubtless will be among the Senate conferees.

The bill reached the House on Friday, the formal announcement of its passage by the Senate being greeted by Democratic applause. The plan contemplates a compromise wool bill on a 30 per cent ad valorem raw wool duty basis.

The free list bill, instead of being handicapped with the sugar, steel and other schedules as riders, is to be changed only by the Bailey amendment which

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## VETO BILL EXPECTED TO PASS IN LORDS AS INSURGENCY LOSES

LONDON.—A solution of the veto bill crisis without the creation of peers may be predicted with tolerable certainty. The Premier, Mr. Asquith, had a final interview Friday with King George, who goes with Queen Mary today to Cowes for the week end.

The "no surrender" movement is dying of ridicule, its leaders not caring to publish the names of its alleged adherents. Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, on the other hand has received written pledges of support from 300 peers in his efforts to save the bill.

The following is expected to be the source of events in connection with the veto bill: The House of Commons on Wednesday will reject the House of Lords amendment to the bill, and meantime the intimation will be conveyed to the Premier that Lord St. Aldwyn will take sufficient unionist peers into the government.

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## LONDON ADVERTISING MEN TO SHOW BRITISH METHODS IN BOSTON

Delegation From Across the Water Plans to Establish Helpful Exhibits at Meeting Here

## ALL COOPERATING

Local Business Men to Distribute Souvenirs to Visitors as Contribution to Success of Assembly

A comprehensive exhibit showing all the up-to-date methods of advertising in England is to be a feature of the convention of advertising men during the coming week in Boston, as a result of the enterprise of the London delegation. It is confidently predicted by experts that Americans have much to learn of England in advertising methods and that many of the ideas brought over by the London visitors will be at once taken up in this country, perhaps changing publicity methods as now practised in America.

The London delegation will be at home in the Lenox hotel where they expect to make a special display of English advertising mediums.

The New York Ad Men's League has engaged William Hall in the Ford building for an exhibit of the results of scientific tests applied to magazine and newspaper advertising.

The Pilgrim Publicity Association will meet Monday noon at the Boston City Club to practise songs to be sung during the convention. The Pilgrim Publicity Association Glee Club and the Boston quintette will be on hand to lead the singing.

The board of directors of the Pilgrim Publicity Association will tender a luncheon on one day of the convention to the presidents and secretaries of the visiting clubs.

F. W. Tully, chairman of the retail advertising section of the convention, has invited the local dry goods association and the retail departments of the Chamber of Commerce to attend the departmental session over which Mr. Tully will preside.

Several of our best representative firms are coming to the front with offers of cooperation with the reception committee, and intend distributing souvenirs among the guests that will remind them of their pleasant trip.

The latest organization to affiliate itself with the national association is the Federation of Trade Papers of the United States, a large association which joined this week. Every channel of publicity will be represented at this convention.

The delegations will begin to arrive in Boston Sunday evening. On Monday morning delegates from Texas will arrive. The visitors from Baltimore will also arrive on Monday morning and from Louisville Monday evening; from Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Chicago, Atlanta, New York, Kansas City, Montgomery, Cincinnati, Des Moines and from Nebraska cities on Tuesday morning. Some members of the general reception committee have been appointed to meet all these delegations.

Privileges of the Boston Athletic Association across from the Lenox will be open to delegates during their stay in this city, as the guests of the Associated Advertising Clubs. The Riverside recreation grounds at Auburndale will be open to the members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association and the visiting delegates.

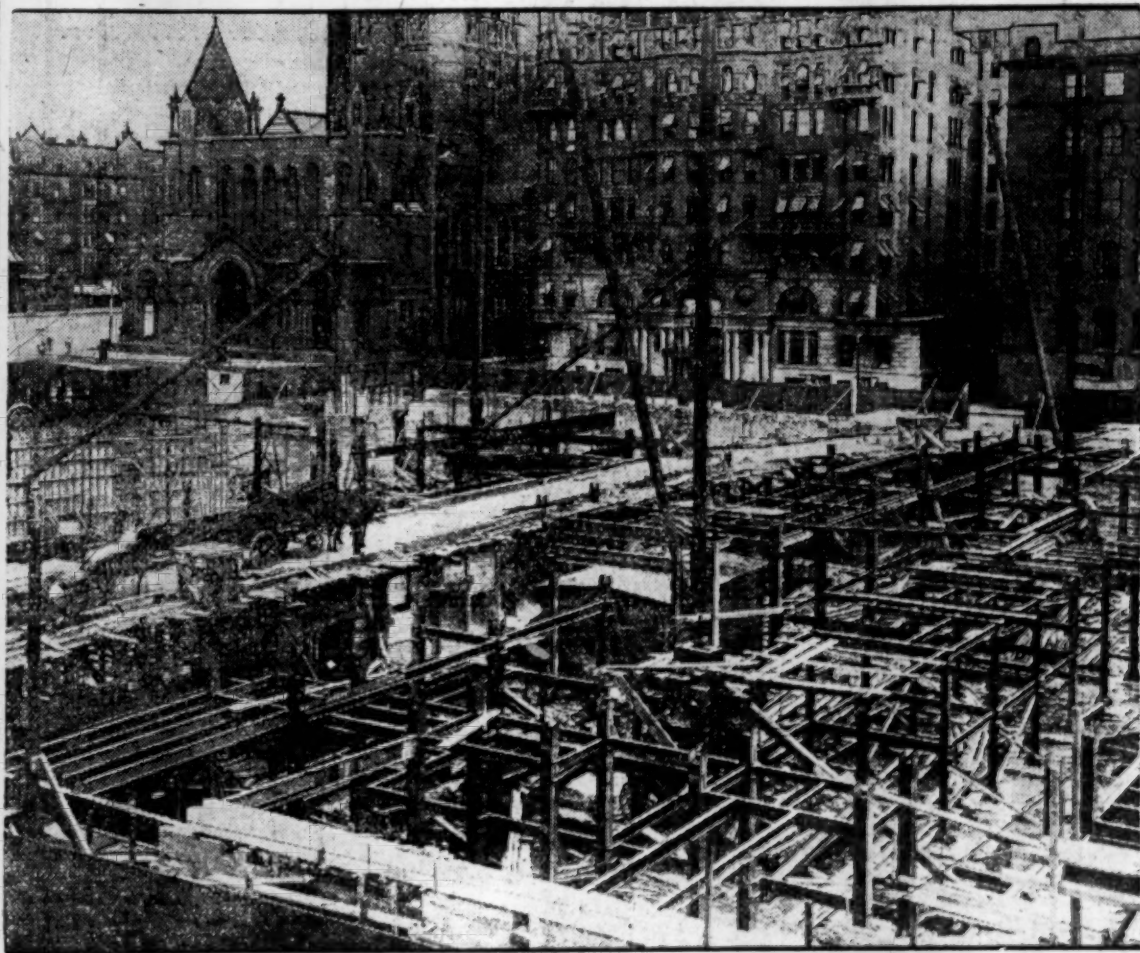
## FORBIDS WOODEN RAILROAD CARS

WASHINGTON.—Representative Talcott of New York has introduced a bill forbidding the use of cars made of wood on railroads after Jan. 1, 1918, and providing that mail be hauled in steel cars after Jan. 1, 1916.

## ADMIRAL TOGO SAILS FOR U. S.

LONDON.—Admiral Togo sailed today on the Lusitania as the guest of the American nation.

## RUSHING WORK ON COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL THAT IT MAY OPEN FOR PATRONS IN JUNE



View of new structure as it looks today with Trinity church and Hotel Westminster in the background

Within the enclosure of the high fence surrounding the site of the new hotel in Copley square many men are at work and it is expected that the new house will be opened next June. The management

is the same as that of the Plaza in New York. The steel framework for the first floor is now almost all in place and with the four derricks which are in service rapid work can be done.

Before many weeks there will be a network of beams and girders against the skyline that will present a novel scene for Copley square. The Copley-Plaza, which is the name of the new hotel, is to be one of Boston's largest hotels.

## LEGISLATURE OF 1911 ENDS SESSION WITH ALL RECORDS BROKEN

After signing the Brown bill appropriating \$9,000,000 for the development of the Boston water front and the workmen's compensation bill, Governor Foss prorogued the Legislature of 1911 at 7 p. m., Friday evening, after a record session, in which the number of legislative days and of measures handled and enacted surpassed that of any previous session since the organization of the General Court in 1780.

With Representative Newton of South Boston wielding the gavel and Representative Crane of Cambridge acting as sergeant-at-arms the House, reinforced by many members of the Senate, held a mock session while waiting to be prorogued by Governor Foss.

During the session gifts were presented to Speaker Walker and officials of the House. Representative Meaney of Blackstone, one of the Democratic leaders, eulogized Speaker Walker's unswerving fairness, and amid applause which lasted over a minute, followed by three cheers, presented him with a silver loving cup suitably engraved.

In the Senate chamber gift-presenting also took place, Senator Malley presenting President Treadway with a leather-covered couch with mahogany base and the regular Senate officials and pages with purses of money.

Just before prorogation a committee was appointed by Speaker Walker and President Treadway to sit during the recess and redistrict the congressional districts of the state in accordance with the apportionment bill in Congress. This gives Massachusetts two new districts or 16 in all.

Speaker Walker fulfilled his promise to appoint on the part of the House an equal number of Republican and Democrats to the committee. The committee is as follows:

From the Senate: Senators Blanchard of Somerville, Tolman of Gloucester, Barnes of Weymouth and Schoonmaker of Ware, Republicans; Lomasney of Boston and Quigley of Holyoke, Democrats. From the House: Representatives Wolcott of Milton, Quinn of Pittsfield, Hais of Montague, Tufts of Waltham, Stevens of Dracut, Wells of Haverhill and Bean of Cambridge, Republicans; Dean of Wakefield, Hurlburt of Worcester, Brophy of Boston, Conway of Boston, Meaney of Blackstone, Parks of Fall River and Bartlett of Plymouth, Democrats.

In a statement issued after the announcement of the apportionment committee, Speaker Walker said that each man appointed to the committee by him had promised not to gerrymander in the reapportionment.

In his prorogation announcement, which was transmitted to the Legislature by Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, Governor Foss said that he had signed in all 719 acts, 153 resolves, vetoed 19 acts and six resolves, and allowed 28 acts and five resolves to become law without his approval.

## PASSING OF CRISIS IS AFFIRMED IN VIENNA

VIENNA.—In a special edition the Neue Freie Presse says today that the Franco-German crisis over Morocco has been settled with the exception only of a very few formalities. These will soon be disposed of, it adds.

BERLIN.—Emperor William of Germany on arrival from his Norwegian cruise immediately went into conference with his chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the foreign secretary, Baron von Kiderlen.

LONDON.—Although the tension was

reported to have relaxed slightly Friday the bourses did not reflect such relief as was expected, and, so far as the rate against the risk of an outbreak of war at Lloyd's was concerned, there was little improvement.

Underwriters were asking 10 per cent for a policy covering an outbreak involving England, France and Germany within three months, and 5 per cent for one month. These represent the highest rates that have been quoted up to the present.

MADRID.—Premier Canalejas outlined Friday night the main features of the Franco-Spanish modus vivendi entered into to prevent clashes in the vicinity of Alcazar, Morocco, between Moorish troops commanded by French instructors, and Spanish troops.

The agreement defines a line around the city on their own sides of which the Spanish and Moorish troops must keep. It also stipulates that diplomats and officers passing through the Alcazar region on their way to Fez are entitled to carry arms and have a small escort, but that ordinary travelers must have a special passport.

In addition, Spain agrees not to enlist deserters from the Moorish army for police duty.

RAMBOUILLET, France.—At the conclusion of the cabinet Friday it was announced officially that Foreign Secretary De Selves in explaining to his colleagues the external political situation said that the conversations between France and Germany were proceeding normally.

The second announcement was that the cabinet had decided upon the reorganization of the army, which represents "the crowning of the military work pursued by the republic for the last 40 years."

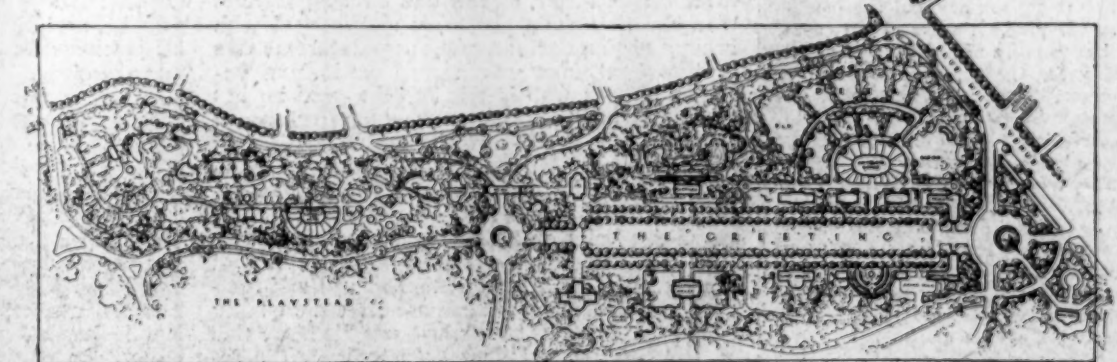
THETPORD MINES, Que.—Five German workmen, employed here, have received notice from the home government to return to Germany and join the first reserve. They are communicating with the German consul.

## One of World's Foremost Animal Experts Chosen Curator of Boston Zoo



JOHN T. BENSON

## PLAN FOR THE BOSTON ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



Showing Franklin Park Tract Between Blue Hill Avenue and Playstead to be Devoted to Animal Collection

## BOSTON MAKES START IN ESTABLISHMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Completion of Foundation for Bear Cage Marks First Step in City's Big Franklin Park Project

## BRUIN DUE IN SPRING

Experts Say That if Plans Are Carried Out the Institution Will Be One of Greatest in the World

Foundations have been completed for the bear cages, which will be the first exhibit to be completed in the plan of the Boston zoological garden in Franklin park, and work on the foundations of the flying aquatic cage will be begun within a few days. When the plan of the new zoo has been worked out, practically the final touch will have been put to Boston's beautiful park system and this city will be in possession of the finest and most complete zoological park in America. It will compare favorably with any similar establishment abroad, and as regards the use of modern ideas will surpass any zoo every built, say experts.

Work on the bear cages was begun in the middle of April, and now all is done except the superstructure. The sewer and water pipes for the bear dens and drain pipes have been laid. The four pools, one for each cage, have been dug. When completed the cages will be the largest and most modern in the world.

Preparations are being made to accommodate every species, including the

(Continued on page five, column three)

## TWO TRAINS IN HEAD-ON COLLISION AT GRINDSTONE, ME.

BANGOR, Me.—A misunderstanding of signals by Engineer F. W. Garcelon of the Bangor & Aroostook excursion train, is today's explanation of the head-on collision with train No. 11 from Bangor to Bangor, shortly before midnight last night when eight were reported killed and 16 injured at the backwoods station of Grindstone, about 65 miles north of here. The killed, which included three trainmen and five passengers, are: Harry Clark, Presque Isle; Dr. Hugh Pipes, Presque Isle; F. W. Garcelon, engineer on excursion train; Frank Seeley, son of the cashier of the Presque Isle National Bank; Claude Loomer, Washburn; Zerne Harris, Presque Isle; Fireman Gallagher of excursion train, Fireman Brewer of train No. 11.

The injured: Will Orr, engineer Van Buren local; J. R. Billington, mail clerk on No. 11; Charles Palmer, Brewster; Dr. Lowry, dentist, Presque Isle; Pearl Ginson, Presque Isle; Billy Duncan, Washburn; George Noyes, Presque Isle; Robert Welsh, Ted Southard, Claude Johnson, Ralph Hardy; Eldon Partridge, Fort Fairfield; Walter Maynard, Fort Fairfield; Brakeman Knowles, Brewster; Baggage-master C. L. Champlin, Bangor; George Gilley, Waterville.

The excursion train had barely left the curve and a small viaduct over the river when the trains collided. All the passengers killed were riding in the car immediately back of the excursion train's tender. This coach was almost completely telescoped by the coal car, its sides projecting along the outside of the tender to the smoking engines and catching fire.

Grindstone is a hamlet of only 40 or 50 persons. All had heard the crash and before the fire had a chance to spread they had formed a bucket brigade from the nearby river and extinguished the flames. Then they turned their attention to the wreck and did splendid service in removing the imprisoned passengers.

WANTS COMMISSION RULE VINELAND, N. J.—A commission form of government league has been formed here. The president is Dr. H. H. Goddard. The other officers are: secretary, D. G. Eschbach; treasurer, Dr. J. C. Howell.

## BLUE ARMY IS VICTOR OVER ENEMY IN FINAL BATTLE OF WAR GAME

Reds Advance to Newburyport Bridge, but Are Defeated When General Clark Masses Troops

## ENTRAIN TOMORROW

Both Commands Will Return to Their Home Stations, Closing Successful Tour of Duty of State Militia

HEADQUARTERS BLUE ARMY, Little River, Mass.—The final battle of the war game was fought here today, General Pew moving from West Newbury with the Red army to this point, a distance of five miles and engaging the entire Blue force of General Clark.

Theoretically the Blues are reinforced this afternoon by the main body and the Red army is defeated, the Blues marching, in theory, 20 miles toward Boston from this point.

According to today's formation of the two armies, General Pew's advance toward the Newburyport bridge was halted effectively by General Clark's movement in falling back and when the clash came the entire force of the Red army struck the main body of the Blues, which had been halted and thrown into an admirable battle formation.

The umpire rule that General Clark's moves have been entirely successful and that he has worked out his mission perfectly, thereby winning the war game.

Both armies will entrain here tomorrow morning, the Red troops being moved from the freight and passenger stations at Newburyport and the Blues from the turnpike station on the main line of the Boston & Maine. The four troops of cavalry will march over the road to Rowley, a distance of five miles, where they will entrain.

It is expected the entire force will be housed at their home stations long before tonight Sunday, having completed one of the most satisfactory tours in the history of the state troops.

Capt. M. E. Hanna, U. S. A., this morning declared that these maneuvers have proved of great worth to the government, having shown the value of auto trucks for army transportation. Captain Hanna says he has always been a believer in the auto truck for war purposes and while it has been shown that the mule team is more desirable under some conditions the auto truck is bound to be accepted in case of another war. Captain Hanna leaves tonight for Washington, returning to his duties as member of the general staff.

After more than 40 years of service with the Massachusetts militia, General Clark retires tonight. The officers of his brigade will give expression to their appreciation and love of their commander by presenting him with a beautiful loving cup. This presentation will take place here tonight with Governor Foss, Adjutant-General Pearson and the entire Governor's staff present.

## Reds Break Camp Early

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RED BRIGADE, West Newbury, Mass.—The Red army broke camp at an early hour today preparatory to making an assault on the Blues, who are making a stand near Newburyport, at the old chain bridge.

Officers and men of the Reds were given permission to seek shelter from the inclement weather Friday afternoon wherever they could find it. The Haverhill company passed the night in their home armory. Both armies are in good condition today, the day being ideal for the big engagement.

Officers of both armies have nothing but praise for the way in which the men stood the adverse conditions of Friday. Major General Grant, U. S. A., was an interested spectator of all that took place, and declared that the volunteers behaved like veterans, considering their brief experience in the field.

## LYNN SEEKING WATER STATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The selectmen received a petition on Friday from the water board of Lynn asking permission to erect a pumping station on the Saugus river in the Montrose district, and it was referred to Frank A. Long who will report in a few days.

Lynn is acquiring all available sources of water supply in Essex county and a part of the plan is to build a pumping station to take the overflow from Lake Quannapowitt and pump it into the reservoir between North Saugus and Mansfield's corner at South Lynnfield.

## BROOKLINE COUNTRY CLUB FINED

Charges of violation of the license law brought against the Brookline Country Club were placed on file this morning in the Brookline court following the pleading of nolo contendere by club representatives. A fine of \$100 was imposed. The club officials promised that the law would be observed.

EVERY right-thinking person is interested in clean journalism, and every one should know where the Monitor stands on the subject. Today's Monitor if passed along to some one else may in turn be passed along to still another



Send your "Want" ad to

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**  
**ONE WEEK**  
**ON THE**  
**CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Charge of Puritan Intolerance Considered by John Hunter Sedgwick

THE series of papers that have appeared under the above written title, now comes to an end. If the reader shall have been prompted by them to examine the history of the colonies and of the United States in their youth, the writer will have been much rewarded. Again and again, the effort has been made to have it clearly understood how important in the everyday affairs of the citizen it is that he should read history and do his own thinking. Equally often has the writer attempted to show by examples and illustrations, faulty no doubt, but based on written records, that the civilization and the polity that now obtain in the United States did not spring into being at the touch of some magician's hand on the fourth of July, 1776, but are simply links in a laboriously developed sequence of political and economic conditions in which the history of the present United States of America is indissolubly connected with the struggling colonies on the coast of the northeastern portion of America. At stated intervals articles appear in the press, in periodicals and in current literature, generally a little excited in tone and somewhat unaided in their arrangement, that are devoted to the purpose of showing that the colonial New England was a place from which the present New England has emerged with a gasp of relief and from whose malign and chilling influence the rest of the country has escaped by a rare stroke of good fortune or democratic instinct.

### Illuminating Results

When the reader may happen to see such contributions to the literature of ophiology, he will help himself if he do one or two things. In the first place, let him ascertain if possible who wrote the article. The result is sometimes illuminating. In the second place, let him bear in mind that the present population of the United States contains thousands to whom the ideas of the men that settled New England are constitutionally distasteful and congenitally unintelligible. In the next place, let him carefully bear in mind that the early history of New England is also the history of England at the time when the great constitutional changes of the Parliamentary party were about to be impressed upon the English speaking world; that the history of New England is a complicated one, because the circumstances of no two of the old New England provinces were alike, and that the history of all starts with that of Massachusetts; that only until a very recent period has the general writing of history become a performance of impartiality; above all, that in the seventeenth century freedom, religious and political, is understood today, was a conception of which the world was ignorant, save in the few cases of a knot of statesmen and philosophers whose views were understood by their contemporaries and did not understand them. Government was a matter of force in those days, and the extent to which chicanery and dishonesty were looked upon as the necessary and awful weapons of a statesman, is simply incredible save by the student who chooses to enlighten himself upon the subject.

### Blame Misplaced

It is the fashion today in a certain school of writers to transfer to the Puritans of New England and the New Englanders of a later date in the history of the colonies, the weight of an intolerance and political ignorance that ought to be borne by the whole political world of their day. But if one is filled with a sincere desire to learn facts, he will not represent the Puritans and their descendants as the sole possessors of certain faults, but will seek to find out what relation those faults bore to the general morals of the world of their day and will try to weigh those faults with the greater virtues that were found with them. The morals of the greater part of the civilized world in 1630 were the

morals of beasts, and the Puritans were distinguished at this period by an austerity of morals that put them head and shoulders above most Europeans and a great many English. This can be affirmed of them in relation to their position in England and to it may be added the fact that they set out to found a state far from England wherein should be insured such an economy as should protect their moral austerity. That they attempted to establish aocracy that was often cruel and narrow seems to us to be not a crime but a mistake, a mistake that was bred of the imperfect political experience of the age. But this theory broke down, and to attack it now simply on the score that it was an output of Puritan policy, is to overlook the history of the rest of mankind. The history of the New England theory should be read as throwing light on the present and the future, but the past is past. That this theory failed, ought to be cause for thankfulness to all; but even during the height of its power the process of learning popular government and mental independence went on steadily among laymen. Had they objected essentially to the polity of Massachusetts, it could not have continued what it was and as it did.

### Modern Maxims

If there is one maxim of modern democracy, whether it be right we do not say here, it is that a community shall have such government as it desires, and another maxim of some publicists is that a community has such a government as it deserves. If we take these two together, and remember that the early Massachusetts men were strong and self-reliant citizens who would have much to say about their own affairs, it is not difficult to conceive that the theory was only a passing phenomenon in the much more important process of popular self-government.

Without much doubt, there has shown at times on the part of New England writers and orators a certain tendency to treat the history of New England as that of the whole country. It goes without saying that to do such a thing is to lose one's sense of proportion. But whether one may like to acknowledge it or not, the fact remains that the Puritan government in England and that in North America were laboratories from which came the political data that the men from North and South employed when the United States were welded together. For this reason, the history of New England is of great importance to any that would understand the history of America. To point to that importance should not be an invidious task, there should be drawn no comparisons, but where an origin is in one place it should be acknowledged.

### History of New English

Another element in the interest that attaches to a study of New England is that it is the history of a race. This race is not English but New English. It is this New English race that has given form to the political life of a great part of the United States and has colored its institutions, and the politics that it instituted are working all over the United States. There are some, perhaps, for whom it is difficult to recognize as such, but their attitude is not a philosophical one. There are the records and any that will may see.

It may be doubted whether, apart from the men of the South and the New Englanders, one can speak of an American race with any accuracy. It may be developed in course of time, but the work has been gravely arrested by the indiscriminate addition of new elements to the American people of late years. Much is said of melting-pots, but it is doubtful whether they work any real transmutation. The practical value of a population homogeneous and of the best moral capacity for the happy existence of a nation and its well self-government, are not matter for argument. It is much to be regretted that a vast deal of sophistry has been injected into this vital question, sophistry of a most questionable sort, in that under the guise of altruism it seeks to cloud the fact that safe political convictions cannot be manufactured, but must be developed. We do not say that the day will never come when this development will be unnecessary, but that day has not yet come.

### Precious Possession

In the solution of this question, as of all others, the Americans of today like those of near three centuries ago must

look to that wisdom that has never failed. If the reader of these notes has seen that the men of Plymouth and of Massachusetts Bay quite fearlessly gave themselves into the keeping of God and added practice to profession, he will admit that the history of what they thereby did is the precious possession of all that call themselves citizens of what Mr. Bryce has so well called the American commonwealth. And he will admit that the living institutions of today under which he and his enjoy their rights in America are branches of that sturdy tree that was planted by the early New Englander, a tree that has kept its history unbroken from the days of John Winthrop to President Taft.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders

Capt. L. C. Scherer, fourth cavalry, to Ft. Snelling, Minn., Aug. 15, temporary duty.

The resignation of Capt. A. Walker, Philippine scouts, accepted.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Hubbard, C. A. C., retired from active service.

First Lieut. R. D. Bates, C. A. C., to Hot Springs, for observation.

Capt. J. M. Killan, commissary, to Columbus, Neb., to inspect subsistence.

Second Lieut. B. T. Merchant, thirtieth cavalry, to Camp Perry, O., duty.

First Lieut. L. H. Williamson, medical corps, to Camp Perry, O., duty.

First Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, C. A. C., relieved from fifty-fourth company and placed on unassigned list, will report to commanding officer southern artillery district of New York for duty.

Capt. C. A. Bach, seventh cavalry, detailed to subsistence department, vice Captain Holbrook, relieved Oct. 23 and assigned to seventh cavalry.

First Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to one hundred and eighteenth company and placed on unassigned list.

Maj. S. Hof, ord., to Watertown arsenal, Mass., pertaining operations of ordnance department.

Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, general staff, to Sea Girt, N. J., pertaining organized militia, thence Camp Perry, O., to conduct national matches.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. J. H. Newton, Jr., detached duty to the Roe, to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. T. Leighton, detached duty to the Montana, to duty aboard the Roe.

Midshipman C. Ridgely, to duty the Washington.

Medical Inspector F. S. Nash, detached duty navy recruiting station, Philadelphia, to duty aboard the Rhode Island.

Chief Boatswain A. Wohlman, detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to home and wait orders.

Chief Boatswain M. Wogan, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, to duty aboard the Newark, and additional duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Chief Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, detached duty naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J., to duty aboard the Montana.

Chief Gunner S. Cile, to duty naval

## BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Factory Superintendent

NOT long ago the superintendent of a large eastern factory undertook to write a few articles dealing with various phases of the work under his supervision. Before he finished with leading topics there were articles enough to make a book, and he had gone into details of between 30 and 40 different departments. This gives some idea of the scope of a factory superintendent's problems.

The "perversity of inanimate things" is often spoken of. The factory superintendent, however, has two separate worlds of perverse things to live with. There is a world of inanimate perversity in his machinery and raw materials, and another world of animate perversity in his labor. If a machine is running well this morning, its attendant may be sulky or bawky, or the reverse. When man and machine are both in harmony, perhaps some obscure defect in the material that is being worked will introduce an element of discord. When machinery, men and materials are all pulling together, he still has to concern himself with economical production, bettering the quality of his output, lowering the cost if he can, meeting a dozen problems every week. Fashions change, competitors effect improvements, the sales department asks for advantages in selling, the executive head of the business outlines a new policy. All these factors come to the factory superintendent eventually, and he has to deal with them.

The men running one type of machinery may acquire skill so rapidly that they go on to a more remunerative class of employment, and the superintendent must continually recruit for this part of his plant. In one large factory, as an example, it has become axiomatic that men

leave a certain kind of machine requiring considerable muscular strength as soon as they learn to speak English, and recruiting has to be kept up among newly-arrived immigrants. In other sections of the plant conditions may be just the opposite, and the superintendent has difficulty in bringing out the ability and ambition of his subordinates, leading them to assume responsibility and advance themselves.

### Broad Man Needed

So the factory superintendent is, upon the whole, a pretty broad, all-round man, even when he supervises but a small plant. He is an interesting combination of technical and practical knowledge, tempered by shrewd understanding of human nature. He must be a thorough progressive when it comes to improvements in method and innovations in product, and a canny conservative in details of cost.

One of the articles written by the superintendent spoken of above was highly illustrative. It dealt with the subject of steel clothes lockers for employees. Five or 10 years ago, the factory worker hung his hat, coat and dinner-pail on a hook near his bench. This is not satisfactory in a large shop. The miscellaneous garments are untidy, in the way, and too handy for the owners. The superintendent decided that steel lockers would be better. These involved quite an investment, however, and when purchased, additional floor space was necessary, which meant more cost. The figures had to be worked out carefully to prevent loss. When the lockers were installed, assigned and filled with clothing the odor from the locker room was so

offensive that a ventilating apparatus became necessary. That meant more investment. After a few weeks the lockers needed washing and repairing—additional running expense. Sometimes an employee leaving would take a key, which had to be replaced. The superintendent was frankly incredulous one afternoon when an employee who kept his clothes in a lower locker reported that the steel box was "wormy." But he was right. Another employee had bought a pineapple at noon a week before, put it carefully in an upper locker and forgotten all about it. The fruit was found when fat worms began dropping down.

Yet with all these details, improvements and inconveniences of that sort are profitable to maintain, and the present-day superintendent has to go into them, work them out economically, and extend his plant in ways that were undreamed of 10 or 15 years ago.

The interest of the capable superintendent in his work people often goes beyond the factory and working hours. He will probably be concerned with their amusements, taking a part in the planning and financing of dances, excursions and celebrations. The superintendent of one of the largest factories in the East says that it is essential for good management to see something of employees away from the plant, and to know their families. The superintendent of another eastern factory has organized a building and loan association among his employees, and encourages them to buy homes. His employees also maintain a loan association through which moderate sums of money can be borrowed at reasonable interest in emergency. This latter organization grew out of some unhappy experiences with loan sharks.

### Corps Spirit Needed

Many persons might be a bit incredulous if told that a factory is a place full of spiritual forces and potentialities. They have been led to believe that it is merely a rather dirty place where goods are turned out, and they assume that all employees work for wages. But a superintendent of the right caliber finds definite mental qualities in his people to be organized and guided. The efficient factory force has corps spirit. It has got, in some way, a conception of the whole business, sees its unity, comprehends the aims of the management and feels the importance of doing even the smallest details in ways that will add to the whole. The employees of a factory where such spirit exists will be found honest, patient in difficulties, thoughtful, careful with material and equipment, full of ambition and energy, proud of their work and the concern they work for. The output of such a plant will be larger and better than that of another factory with the same facilities, but lacking the corps spirit. The latter can almost invariably be traced to the superintendent and depends on his own broadness and humanity. He does

not create it, for the elements that make it up seem to be lying dormant in the most unlikely people. He brings them out. Under his guidance men and women workers learn to think and fairly blossom out.

With his machinery and materials there is also as wide a field for problems. The industrial situation steadily grows more complex. A generation ago, for instance, there were only a few varieties of steel—steel was steel pretty much the world over. But today there are literally dozens of special steels, made for special purposes, and the same is true of every metal. The raw materials of every industry have been broadened, classified, improved. In machinery and processes, equal ingenuity has been brought to bear. So simple a tool as the grindstone has been studied scientifically and improved far beyond anything known to previous ages—for the grindstone of today is made in the intense heat of the electric furnace.

Just as the factory superintendent is confronted with the task of getting the most out of his work-people, so he must study to get the best out of this astounding modern array of mechanical means, and there is just as much scope for individuality in this direction as the other.

**HARDWOOD FLOORS**

Renovating and refinishing

Metals  
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**AVOID MEAT IN HOT WEATHER**

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1st Grand Sunday Concert  
In the Big Open Air Auditorium.  
Entertainment Begins at 8 O'Clock.  
POPULAR PRICES.

Covered Open Air Auditorium  
Entertainment daily at 3:30 and 8:05. Orchestras of 7 Pieces.

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**The Grape Arbor Cafe**  
The restaurant of former seasons completely transformed. Two new retiring rooms for automobilists.

**BASS POINT NAHANT**

Share Dinners  
Leave Otis  
Wharf 9:30, 11  
a. m., 12:30, 2:30  
3:30, 5:10, 6:15, 8  
1:30, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 9:45  
NEW BASS POINT & REVERE LINE  
Steamers from Bass Point to Revere  
Ocean Pier and return every 20 mins.  
TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS  
Steamer leaves Otis wharf at 7:30 direct  
for Revere Pier. Round trip including  
admission to Pier Ballroom, 50c.

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Co., 300 Washington St.  
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER via

## LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 18—Gratitude Lubricates the Heart

THE grateful worker is usually the really successful man or woman; for a grateful heart usually beats time to a love for the work and is thankful for every privilege to work, to prove helpful and to progress. Gratitude for all favors is a lubricant to the central motive of the man or woman of industry; for when the heart rejoices in opportunity and accomplishment, both the method and the result are improved—things grow better. Is not that the secret of the success of grateful men and women?

A grateful heart is a light heart; a cheerful heart means better, clearer and stronger motives than can flow from the heart overcharged with heavy, disgruntled, morose, ungrateful motives or thoughts. How can a man work from uplifting motives who is blind to the good he has—often in great abundance—and who refuses or neglects to count up his rich endowments of talent and character, who rarely lets his heart expand in kindly gratitude to parents, friends and associates for their interest and assistance? The question admits of no positive answer.

Such a worker may acquire some measure of success, but it is a narrow, limited and self-centered success. His work can not have the quality and influence of the man who "puts his heart (his best motives) into his work," who loves the opportunity and is really glad that he can help make the world better by the perfected character of the thing he raises, makes, paints, carves,

writes, molds, finishes, buys or sells, or better because of the courteous, thorough, honest, exact or complete service which he renders in shop, mill, foundry, mine, store, warehouse, office, library, school, college, courthouse, station, passenger car or steamship.

Let the man who seems blind to the great good his fellow-beings are bringing out for his benefit open his eyes to the measure of his privileges and possibilities, and then decide if he is doing as much for humanity as all hands are doing for him. He may thereby awake to measure the kindness shown to him and the privileges which he enjoys and frequently voice his gratitude for every assistance and encouragement received.

Every worker may be assured that an honest acknowledgment of favors received will be appreciated. He does not need to let his thanksgiving be "a lively sense of additional favors to come"—which is a base counterfeit of gratitude. Such appreciation is a selfish diplomacy which never deceives the average man of wisdom and responsibility to whom such bids for loaves and fishes may be offered. True gratitude uplifts the worker, for it proceeds from the heart and is honest, sincere, uncalculating. A frank recognition of the good received carries with it honesty of purpose, good-will, good-cheer, and puts the giver and the receiver on to a higher plane of mutual interest and unity.



One man called another a "hippopotamus." Three months later the aggrieved party brought suit for slander.

"Why did you wait so long?" asked the prosecuting attorney.

"Because," said the plaintiff, "I never saw a hippopotamus until two weeks ago."

Too many manufacturers, who make the goods which should be sold to farmers, have only a vague idea of the possibilities of such a medium as Farm and Fireside. They have not before seen such a medium. When they do see it, they act on it.

**FARM AND FIRESIDE**

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER

New York Springfield, Ohio—Chicago

**AWNINGS**

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill Bldg. and we will send you with samples and give estimate. **WHEELER & WILSON**, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
3. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

**NEW YORK**  
JOHAN—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

**CHICAGO**  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-It."



# Leading Events in Athletics Western Golf Tourney

## OARSMEN COMPETE ON SARATOGA LAKE IN NATIONAL FINALS

E. B. Butler of Toronto, Canada Easily Proves to Be the Star of the Preliminary Events

### OFFICERS ELECTED

SARATOGA—The final events in the championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen are being held on the lake here today and some exceptionally fast racing is expected in several of the big events.

In the preliminary events Boston and Toronto took five races between them. New York did not get a thing, though she had entries in four of the events. Canada furnished the star performer in E. B. Butler of Toronto. Not for some years has a sculler stood out in a national regatta as this young man did. He won both of his races with ease.

The best race of the day was the last on the program, the senior four-oared shell event. Four crews answered the call for this race, the New York Athletic Club, Arundel Boat Club of Baltimore, Mound City Rowing Club of St. Louis and the Argonaut Rowing Club four of Toronto. The start was about the best of the day, with the New Yorks in front. The Argonauts and Arundels soon challenged, and the Mound City men were not out of it by any means.

The New York bowman steered badly and bore over on the Arundel boat so much that there was a light foul at the first quarter. The New Yorks were coming up at the line and pushed the Arundels hard. While the New Yorks and Arundels were fighting the Canadians were creeping to the front and at the three-quarters they took the lead and were never shoved out. They won by a length and a half. It was inches between the New York and Baltimore boats, with the margin in the former's favor.

The biggest field of the day showed up for the intermediate double sculls, seven crews coming to the line. The Fairmounts of Philadelphia took an early lead, but didn't hold it long. The Vespers of Philadelphia, University Barge Club of Philadelphia, New Rochelle Club and the Union Boat Club of Boston boats were the only real contenders at the mile, at which point the sifting began to tell at the Vespers and it was a real race to the finish. Union was just a bit better and won by about three-quarters of a length.

The association at its annual convention reelected the following members of the executive committee: Claude R. Saphone, Washington; John P. Coogan, Springfield, Mass.; Arthur Webster, Detroit, and H. P. Wardell, Boston.

The executive committee will fill the vacancies in its membership and the committee meets today to reelect the present officers of the association. The summary:

### CHAMPION SENIOR SINGLE SCULL SHELLS

Won by E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ont., by nine lengths. Second, Samuel S. Gordon, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Third, R. McBride and F. Smith, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia. Fourth, Edward M. Chester and J. Johnson, University Barge Club, Philadelphia. Fifth, R. H. Hise and John Anderson, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. Sixth, A. H. Peter and J. Brishman, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass. Time, 7m. 44s.

### INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULL SHELLS

Won by W. M. Gere and T. C. Higgins, Union Boat Club, Boston, Mass., by 3/4 length. Second, Harold Smith and Walter Smith, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Third, R. McBride and F. Smith, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia. Fourth, Edward M. Chester and J. Johnson, University Barge Club, Philadelphia. Fifth, R. H. Hise and John Anderson, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. Sixth, A. H. Peter and J. Brishman, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass. Time, 7m. 44s.

### SENIOR SINGLE SCULL SHELLS—ASSOCIATION

Won by F. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ont., by 2 1/2 lengths. Second, George Carter, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. Third, Fred Fussell, Harlem Rowing Club, New York, N. Y. Time, 7m. 55s.

### INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULL SHELLS

Won by W. M. Gere, Union Boat Club, Boston, by 5 lengths. Second, Carey Faulkner, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass. Third, F. M. Drew, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia. Fourth, Frank Heine, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass. Fifth, J. A. Keenan, West Lynn Boat Club, Lynn, Mass. Time, 8m. 45s. Sixth, Faulkner's time, 8m. 50s.

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Young Firstbaseman Who Has Been Making a Fine Record in National League



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)  
R. C. HOBLITZEL  
Cincinnati Baseball Club

## YACHTS OFF FOR NARRAGANSETT INTERSTATE RACE

Three 18-Footers Leave Boston for Providence—Match to Be Sailed Under Auspices of Edgewood Y. C.

Three 18-footers, the Aurora, Kittiwake V. and Moslem H. that are to represent the Massachusetts 18-foot knockabout association in the interstate match in Narragansett bay next week, left the Cottage Park Yacht Club, Wintthrop, under way Friday for Providence.

These boats are owned as follows: The Aurora, Pigeon Bros.; Moslem H., H. N. Bloomfield; Kittiwake V., A. E. Whittemore. In the match they will meet the Dorothy, Walter Wood; Wanderer VI., Harvey J. and Dutee W. Flint, and the Arrow H., B. C. Hirst, Jr. The Dorothy and Wanderer VI. are new this year.

The match is to be sailed under the auspices of the Edgewood Yacht Club of Providence, and will be over triangular and windward and leeward courses. The winning of the match will be decided upon points.

As the breeze Friday was from the northeast all day, blowing fairly strong, with heavy rain squalls, the launch and the three racers probably put into Providence town last night instead of trying to go over the shoals in the thick weather.

## MAPLEWOOD GOLF TEAM IS WINNER

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—Maplewood's golf team defeated the Sunset Hill golfers 8 to 1, in one of the best team matches ever played over the Maplewood course. Three foursomes were played in the morning and eight single matches in the afternoon.

In the morning R. L. Pullen of Vesper and H. P. Farrington of Woodland defeated A. W. Ingalls and W. P. Rogers of Sunset Hill in a match where the winners were five under fours when the match ended on the fifteenth green. In the afternoon Farrington defeated Ingalls of Tedesco by 2-1 in a match where neither led by more than two up at any stage of the contest and the winner scored a 76 for his medal round where his opponent was one stroke more.

On Fourth, F. E. Smith, Union Boat Club, Boston, Time, 11:15s.

### INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULL SHELLS

Won by W. M. Gere, Union Boat Club, Boston, by 5 lengths. Second, Carey Faulkner, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass. Third, F. M. Drew, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia. Fourth, Frank Heine, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass. Fifth, J. A. Keenan, West Lynn Boat Club, Lynn, Mass. Time, 8m. 45s. Sixth, Faulkner's time, 8m. 50s.

### INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULL SHELLS

Won by W. M. Gere and T. C. Higgins, Union Boat Club, Boston, by 3/4 length. Second, Harold Smith and Walter Smith, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Third, R. McBride and F. Smith, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia. Fourth, Edward M. Chester and J. Johnson, University Barge Club, Philadelphia. Fifth, R. H. Hise and John Anderson, New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y. Sixth, A. H. Peter and J. Brishman, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass. Time, 7m. 44s.

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VIVA SELECTED AS CHALLENGER IN GOLD CUP RACE

Maple Leaf III, another Contestant in Motor Boat Competition to Be Run on the St. Lawrence River

NEW YORK—Announcement was made by the Motor Boat Club of America Friday that the Viva, owned by Rear Commodore J. Stewart Blackton, has been selected as a challenger in the Gold Cup race, which will be run on the St. Lawrence river, under the auspices of the Fontenac Yacht Club, Aug. 8-10.

The vessel will be launched from the yards in Alexandria, Va., this week, and will be one of the smallest craft in the race. She is 33 feet over all.

Another challenger is the Maple Leaf III, the property of E. Mackay Edgar of the Royal Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain, which is said to be one of the fastest gasoline driven boats in the world.

The cup will be defended by the Dixie IV, which has been loaned to the Fontenac Yacht Club by Commodore H. H. Melville. Announcement was also made that the annual Bermuda boat race for a cash prize of \$1000, donated by James Gordon Bennett, will be started from Huntington bay, Long Island, on Saturday, Sept. 9, but at the request of several yachtmen who were unprepared to start, a postponement was agreed upon.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1911	1910
Detroit	61	31	523	528
Philadelphia	59	32	548	597
New York	48	43	527	586
Boston	47	45	511	597
Chicago	45	45	511	597
Cleveland	48	48	540	651
Washington	32	60	348	429
St. Louis	26	64	289	365

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston-St. Louis, postponed.

Philadelphia 1, Detroit 0.

Chicago 7, Detroit 5.

Washington 6, Cleveland 2.

Chicago 7, New York 5.

TODAY'S GAMES

St. Louis at Boston (2 games).

Detroit at Philadelphia.

Chicago at New York (2 games).

Cleveland at Washington.

ATHLETICS WIN BOTH

PHILADELPHIA—The largest crowd ever inside Shibe park, approximately 33,000 people, saw the home team win both games of a doubleheader from Detroit, 1 to 0 and 6 to 5. The first contest was an 11-inning one between Bender and Summers. The second game was decided in the eighth inning, when, with two men out, Murphy and McInnis each singled and both scored when Jones muffed Lapp's fly. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R.H.E.

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1

Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries: Bender and Thomas; Summers and Stange. Umpires, Connolly and Dineen.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 8 1

Detroit.....0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0

Batteries: Bender and Lapp; Donovan and Stange. Umpires, Dineen and Connolly.

CHICAGO WINS IN 14 INNINGS

NEW YORK—In the longest and most interesting game played in New York this season the Chicago Americans defeated the New Yorks in the fourteenth inning by a score of 7 to 5. McConnell beat a hit to Caldwell in the fourteenth and scored on Lord's triple. Lord charged on Callahan's sacrifice fly. The Chicago made their first five runs off Ford, who was feebly supported. Score:

Inns: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 R.H.E.

Chicago.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5

Batteries: Lange, Walsh and Sullivan; Ford, Quinn, Caldwell and Sweeney. Umpires, Perrine and Mullin.

WASHINGTON WINS, 6 TO 2

WASHINGTON—Pitcher Hughes kept the Cleveland hits scattered Friday while Washington bunched hits in two innings off Krapp and won, 6 to 2. A home run drive by Jackson over the right field fence in the first inning was the feature of the game. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Washington.....0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 6 10

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8

Batteries: Hughes and Street; Krapp, Kaiser, Fisher and Smith. Umpires, Evans and Parker.

HARRIS MEETS PALMER TODAY

UTICA, N. Y.—By defeating A. Lovibond of New York, F. F. Harris will meet R. H. Palmer in the singles finals today.

E. H. Whitney of Boston and F. H. Harris of Dartmouth defeated Richard H. Palmer of Ridgewood and A. L. Jones of Philadelphia Friday in the finals of the open doubles in the Central New York tennis tournament being held on the courts of Yahundasis Golf Club here today.

CLEVELAND LINE TAXES RAISED

COLUMBUS, O.—The property of the Cleveland Railway Company will go on the tax duplicate at between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000. It was on last year for \$7,904,000.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Toronto 9, Jersey City 8.

Baltimore 2, Montreal 1.

Montreal 1, Baltimore 4.

Rochester 1, Providence 3.

Buffalo 13, Newark 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Minneapolis 2, Louisville 2.

St. Paul 7, Columbus 6.

Kansas City 2, Indianapolis 0.

EDITORS PRESENT MORE PRIZES FOR PRESS CLUB GOLF

Entries Continue to Come In—Over 100 Expected to Compete—Admit Professional School Students

The Boston Press Club was presented with three more sets of prizes Friday afternoon for its golf championship tournament to be held next week on the Wollaston Golf Club's course at Montclair.

J. W. Farley, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald, donated silver loving cups, and the publisher of the Boston Traveler sent in a large piece of silver plate for the opening day prize.

The Christian Science Monitor officials have given a set of prizes for the second 16 flight.

The entries continue to come in goodly numbers and it is expected that more than 100 professional men of New England and invited guests will take part in the competition. The officials of the Massachusetts Golf Association will play in the opening round, as will also several of the low-mark men in the state association.

It was voted yesterday to accept the entries of golfers identified as students in professional schools and post entries may be made at Wollaston Monday. Professional men throughout New England may enter this tournament and it is not necessary to be affiliated with any club to play Monday.

E. T. Manson of the Framingham Country Club, ex-champion of the Press Golf Club of New England; President Hart and R. R. Freeman of Wollaston, Dr. Freeman of Hyde Park, S. E. Thayer of Woodland and Professor Carson of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., all entered yesterday.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1911	1910
Lowell	52	31	527	487
Lynn	49	34	489	490
Worcester	45	35	503	504
Brookton	42	38	501	494
Lynn	41	39	519	547
Fair River	33	44	446	577
New Bedford	29	47	382	603
Haverhill	27	49	353	329

TODAY'S GAMES

Lowell at Lynn.

New Bedford at Fair River.

Worcester at Brookton.

Lawrence at Haverhill.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 5, Des Moines 0.

St. Joseph 3, St. Joseph 7.

Denver 6, Topeka 1.

St. Paul 3, St. Paul 1.

Lincoln 5, Pueblo 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Jacksonville 5, Columbus 1.

Macon 3, Albany 2.

Columbia 4, Augusta 3.

Savannah 2, Charleston 0.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Lancaster 15, Trenton 5.

York 6, Harrisburg 4.

Wilkes-Barre 6, Reading 3.

Altoona 6, Johnstown 5.

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Transcript	6	3	367
Journal	6	3	367
Herald	7	4	320
Post	6	5	350
American	6	5	350
Monitor	5	5	350
Traveler	3	6	333

NEXT WEEK'S GAMES

Tuesday, Aug. 1

Globe vs. Monitor.

Journal vs. Traveler.

Thursday, Aug. 3

Herald vs. Journal.

Post vs. American.

Monitor vs. Traveler.

Post team has withdrawn from the league.

American-Traveler game of July 6 forfeited to the American.

Traveler-Herald game of July 20 forfeited to the Herald.

SUIT AGAINST IMPORTERS

NEW YORK—The government filed suit Friday against John M. Poncat and John G. Neeser, importers of dry goods, for \$155,000, on charges of undervaluation of imports.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES.

Player	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Myers, B.	10	32	3	13	3	1	1	1	1	406	85	4	957
Lewis, F.	89	327	48	107	10	1	1	1	1	327	140	20	930
Hooper, C.	92	362	71	115	14	27	10	5	3	317	130	11	967
Carriagan, C.	43	145	19	42	1	5	3	1	1	280	227	40	705
Engle, B.	312	37	90	12	12	8	2	2	2	288	244	128	34
Sunamaker, C.	42	134	13	38	9	2	3	2	2	283	227	57	8
Wagner, S.	50	161	24	44	4	1	3	1	1	272	198	113	20
Parrell, B.	70	30	4	10	1	1	3	1	1	271	158	217	17
Gardner, D.	82	208	50	83	14	14	6	5	1	271	158	217	17
Williams, B.	67	216	30	57	15	9	8	4	1	253	579	53	17
Yerkes, S.	83	303	40	78	10	12							



## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

If you can write some verses full of laughter, so charged with fun they must one's mirth provoke, and have them all returned to you thereafter, by editors who cannot take a joke; if you can live alone in some bare attic upon a daily income, 9 cents, net, and keep your spirits in a state ecstatic, by thinking of the fame you're going to get;

If you, while dreaming of the fields Elysian, and dining at a banquet spread by Hope, can now and then secure a fat commission to write some advertising lines for soap; if you can do your best and write a sonnet that's better, far, than Shakespeare's, we'll agree, and after toiling days and nights upon it, have editors infer that it's "n. g.";

If you, this year, can wear your last year's trousers, nor care a rap if they are out of style; if you can pen for men some thought arousers, although, in wealth, they beat you out a mile; if you can frame some fine poetic thesis and crowd it full of worth, and then, alack! have some young critic tear it all to pieces, and not spend too much time in talking back;

If you can see and do these things and never be moved to give up writing verse for pay, but keep on making lines you know are clever, no matter what a harsh old world may say; you'll someday prove yourself to be a winner and though you may not be entitled "don," you'll sometime be invited out to dinner, and, which is more, you'll be a poet, son?

## INFORMATION WANTED

When ladies who would dower  
Some friend, hold pleasant meets  
And have a "linen shower,"  
Does it come down in sheets?

EVERY man should keep something in reserve. Many a performer on the public stage makes his real "hit" in his encore number. "Is the much of a player on the piano?" asked one yeoman of another concerning a young lady from the city who was visiting at a country home in the vicinity. "Is she much of a player?" interrogatively answered the other. "Why, Silas, she can play all 'round and over and under and through and about a tune and never hit it once!" In order that he may be considered interesting the person who can play but one tune should at least strive to be able to give it with "variations." "Have we not been told that 'variety is the spice of life'?"

The poets, the painters and the sculptors, as well as the musicians, must be able to do things with "variations." After the first poet had written, "The morning comes!" all those who followed him had necessarily to state the same thought in a different way or else be accused of plagiarizing. A whole chapter could be written to show the means they have chosen to set forth the day's

coming without saying so in just so many plain words. The world is familiar with the manner in which Shakespeare goes about it: "Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops." And again he says: "But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad, walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill." John McGovern, one of our later-day poets, portrays the morning's advance in these words: "While forward moves the glorious king of day, scourging the stars out of his temple." Nature, herself, delights in playing "the same old tune" with infinite variations. What a variety of floral expressions she utters with the coming of the springtime:

"When daisies pied and violets blue,  
And lady-smocks all silver-white,  
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue  
Do paint the meadows with delight."

Nature takes, we will say, as her motif or theme: "This is a bird," and then she proceeds to play about it with infinite variations. She makes a ruby-throated humming bird so tiny and so sparkling that it looks as if a jewel had suddenly taken wings and is hovering over the blossoms of the honeysuckle. She makes a gorgeous peacock the beauty of whose feathers is beyond the skill of artists to portray. She fashions every variety in size, voice, plumage, color. And men love variety. Something substantially true to the pattern and yet a little different goes well. The popular chef is the one who prepares no two bills of fare precisely alike. "Something new goes better."

## THE UPPER TEN

Now that brave men on pleasure bent  
Go flying here and there,  
Landlords may now announce: "For rent,  
New castles in the air."

THE hard-luck story does not seem to be the vogue, today, and he who seeks to tell it finds folks have not time to stay and hear the full particulars. They know, with purpose true, that splendid tasks are waiting for their earnest hands to do. What "might have been" is not worth while; the earnest man for his brave working rule takes something else: "It shall be!" or "It is!" The yesterdays have flown away, nor will he allow their imperfections to obscure the golden here and now.

With every morning is the world made over fresh and new with glad, fresh tasks awaiting for the rested hands to do. The hopeful traveler fares on and pitches, every night, his tent a little higher up the happy hills of light. He knows that with a lift of song and with a joyous smile that he can lighten every load and shorten every mile. And none is so unfortunate as that poor man, he knows, who carries his hard-luck stories with him everywhere he goes.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the prospects for the success of the reciprocity agreement in Canada.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—It is not doubted in the Dominion that eventually the reciprocity bill will pass, but it now appears that a general election on that issue is highly probable. The reason given is even stranger than the fact itself. There is no closure in the Dominion Parliament and obstruction must be suffered in silence. The majority lacks the power to limit debate, and some ingenious writers demonstrate to their own satisfaction that Canadian institutions would be gravely endangered by any form or degree of closure.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The Liberal majority in the House of Commons is in much the same predicament as was the majority in the United States Senate which favored the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill. It cannot act without the consent of the minority. The Canadian House is also one of "the most august deliberative bodies on earth" and the obstructionists at Ottawa are just as adept as those at Washington in using the privilege of unrestricted debate as a weapon with which to hold up the majority and extort concessions.

MANCHESTER UNION.—Premier Laurier has been, and is, a strong popular leader in the Dominion and he and his associates have no doubt whatever of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of reciprocity which will be reflected in the election.

HALIFAX CHRONICLE.—We have faith that the ordinary Canadian farmer may be trusted to sell hay and wheat and cattle and pigs to our American neighbors for quite a while before becoming irresistibly disposed to sell his wife and children and parents to anybody on the other side of the line.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.—The Canadian people are just as progressive and just as sincere in their desire and demand for closer trade relations as we are. If the question is referred to them for settlement they will settle it quickly. And because they will, the Conservatives will reconsider their determination to talk the matter to an issue.

WOODSTOCK SENTINEL-REVIEW.—Under all the circumstances there seems no reason for doubt as to the proper course for the government to pursue. It is committed to the passing of the reciprocity agreement. It is bound to keep faith with the American government; it is bound to keep faith with the Canadian people. The responsible

APPEAL BY "OWL"  
ORGAN AGAINST  
MEDICAL BILL

Demanding Freedom, Members of the Order Are Asked to Oppose the National Department Scheme

The Owl, published monthly by the Order of Owls, has this to say under the caption, "Beat It," about the American Medical Society's effort to establish a national department of health: "The American Medical Society has caused to be introduced in Congress and is seeking the passage of a law creating a department of health in connection with the national administration. The purpose of this department of health is to place in a position of influence with large discretionary powers a national board to be dominated by a certain school of medicine. Incidentally this bill, board and school desire to be legally authorized to direct the many powers of the national government of this country toward the suppression of the practice of certain forms of religion."

There has always been very much discussion over this question of religion. Personally the writer of this article feels absolutely assured that in all his beliefs and convictions he is certainly right, and the rest of mankind in so far as they differ from him is necessarily wrong. In this respect we are all much like the statement of Benjamin Franklin, who referred to the gentlemanly member of the Episcopalian church, who in writing a book, dedicated it to the Pope, with the facetious statement that after all there was no difference between the two churches, because while the church of Rome was infallible, the church of England was never in the wrong.

The writer does differ from the proponents of the proposed national legislation, because the writer is not a doctor of either the allopathic or homeopathic school, neither is he a chiropractor, and consequently he has never had to call upon an undertaker to obliterate his mistakes. I think it is perfectly right for my friend, Dr. Hill, and his co-laborers in the city of South Bend and throughout the nation to endeavor to do what good they can for humanity, and incidentally, when possible, to collect an occasional fee. If any of their patients happen to die, I am willing to concede that the immediate cause of death was perversity on the part of the patient, but when members of the medical profession even invade the home of the private citizen and attempt to regulate his affairs, and in doing so go so far as to deny him the right to declare his lack of belief in the infallibility of the medical profession, and further deny him the right to rely upon the infinite power of his creator, I believe it's time for the Owls throughout the country to call upon their senators and representatives to invite the medical profession to retreat to its stall.

Nero threw Christians to the lions, thinking to destroy Christianity, but Christianity survived—survived not only Nero, but his imitators of 18 centuries. If there is any truth in the doctrine of miraculous healing, the truth will survive, and no amount of national legislation and selfish doctors will destroy it. If there is no truth in it, it will perish and its destruction will not be augmented or aided by foolish vapors of physis dispensers.

This is too late a day in the world's history to allow a little set of fellows each with a sheepskin in one hand and a pill in the other to regulate the affairs of the nation.

If the Christian Scientist is right, let him alone. If the Christian Scientist is wrong, he will ascertain that fact quicker than you.

I am not a Christian Scientist, but many of the best citizens in my community are Christian Scientists. They are men of sound minds and women of clean tongues. They do not sit and gossip about their neighbors. They do not interfere with the business of other people. They have a right to regulate their own financial, moral, personal, family and physical affairs, and they have a right to worship God in their own way and to believe in miracles.

I trust that no matter what the creed or lack of creed of any Owl to which this article may come, he will write his congressmen and senators asking them to support the efforts of Senator Works of California to defeat the proposed anti-Christian Science legislation.

SEAMEN'S BUILDING  
PLANS ARE FILED

NEW YORK.—Plans for the new \$350,000 building of the Seamen's Church Institute have been filed by Warren & Wetmore. The building will be on the northeast corner of Coenties slip and South street, and will replace two or three old buildings.

The building will be 12 stories high. The facade will be of brick and terra cotta, while the coping will be ornamented with eagles and sea horses. At a corner of the roof will rise a tower in the form of a lighthouse, surrounded with a balcony, and having a large lantern at the top.

CONTRACTS LET  
WITHOUT BIDS

The finance commission sent a letter to the mayor's office yesterday saying the park department had been making contracts for less than \$1000 each without inviting competition.

It said that it would be for the best interests of the city and taxpayers if competitive bids were secured. Certain contracts made with Mayor Fitzgerald's approval before he left for Europe are especially referred to.

Tremont St.  
Near West

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

## After Inventory Final Mark Downs

This merchandise was practically all bought for July selling and is in prime condition—fresh, new and up-to-date; with it Chandler & Co. are including some purchases which only came in the past week.

## Wool Suits

	Value	Price
1 Black Serge Suit.....	58.00	12.50
1 Navy Satin Suit.....	55.00	12.50
1 Black Serge Suit.....	50.00	16.50
1 Blue Satin Suit.....	105.00	16.50
1 Black Serge Suit.....	48.00	15.00
1 Blue Serge Suit.....	45.00	15.00
1 Gray Mixture Suit.....	45.00	25.00
1 Tan Mixture Suit.....	55.00	25.00
1 Navy Suit.....	150.00	25.00
1 Blue Hairline Silk Suit.....	60.00	25.00
1 Black Vole Suit.....	110.00	25.00

## 13 Mohair Suits

	All
Plain blue, plain black, also hairline stripes in white on black ground. These have sold readily at 25.00 and 35.00.	18.50

## Linen Auto Coats

8 Handsome White Rep Coats, marked from 16.50 to.....	7.50
10 Natural Linen Coats, marked from 16.50 to.....	10.50

## Satin Evening Capes

We have left 12 Handsome Capes. Long loose garments, made unlined, for wear over evening gowns out of doors. They have sold readily at 25.00, 30.00 and 35.00. Sale Prices

15.00 and 25.00

## The very newest in Millinery

Camel's Hair Felt Hats  
Special at 10.00

The latest styles brought out in Paris—large shapes in all white, and high crown close shapes in white, champagne, light blue and pink, with very chic cockade trimmings.

## Other Great Values

In the After Inventory Sale.

	Value	Price
Messaline Silk Petticoats.....	\$5.50	3.45
Men's Fine Half Hose.....	.50	.25
Women's Silk Lisle Vests.....	.35	.15
Women's Tan and Bronze Lisle Hose.....	.50	.25
Veils, white chiffon, spoke stitch.....	2.50	.95
Waist Patterns, embroidered batiste.....	3.50	1.50
Parasols, hunter's green coaching.....	3.00	1.50
Umbrellas, for rain and sun.....	3.50	1.95
Bathing Suits, mohair.....	5.50	2.95
Belts, long grain morocco.....	1.50	.65
Traveling Bags.....	10.50 and 12.50	7.50
Jeweled Long Coat Chains.....	3.50	1.00
Pongee Silks.....	1.00	.25
Double Width Foulard Silks.....	2.00	.65
Colored French Voiles.....	1.25	.45
Anderson's Gingham.....	37½ to 50	.19
Printed Dress Muslins.....	.25	.09
White Swiss Batiste Muslins.....	.50	.21
Oriental Rugs.....	14.00	6.95
Arts and Crafts Rugs.....	6.00	2.95
Lace Curtains.....	3.00 to 4.50	1.50
Drapery Materials.....	.30	.10
Table Cloths.....	3.50	2.50
Napkins, dozen.....	4.00	3.00

LECONTE ASSAULT IS  
EXPECTED AT ONCE  
ON PORT AU PRINCE

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti—General Leconte is believed to be the chief leader of the revolutionary forces. It is expected that he will commence his attack on this city today.

The city has a deserted air. Most of the stores are closed and the citizens are keeping indoors. No one ventures out except of necessity.

President Simon appears to recognize the inevitable, but if he has left the palace the fact is not known. It is believed he planned to embark at the last moment, but it is thought that if he remained in the city he could help to assure public order following the occupation by the enemy of the city.

The government troops commanded by General Ulysses Simon, son of President Simon, have subdued the insurrectionist movement at Les Cayes, his father's home town, 92 miles from the capital.

General Larrieux, the instigator of the revolt there, has been shot. General Firmin's arrival is awaited impatiently by his partisans, and with some anxiety by the public lest the overthrow of the present government result in a clash between the supporters of Leconte and Firmin.

In the crisis President Simon has had

the forethought to lease his private residence, situated in a suburb, to a man named Archer, who is an American citizen, in order to insure its protection in case of pillage.

WASHINGTON.—The revolution has continued to spread until now it is in control of practically the whole country, according to despatches. American warships that have visited Port de Paix report quiet there.

Owing to the expected attack upon Port-au-Prince the scout cruiser Salem was ordered Friday afternoon to hurry to that port. The Salem has been held in readiness at Norfolk for several days. With her arrival there will be five American warships patrolling the Haytian coast.

The Salem is being sent more for her speed and high power wireless equipment than because of her guns. She is equipped with the highest power wireless instruments in the navy.

With the Chester on the northern side of the island and the Salem on the southern, communication can be easily continued between all the ships and the United States, regardless of any situation that might interfere with the land cable lines.

## POSTAL DEPOSITS \$777,748

WASHINGTON.—In postal savings banks established in second class offices, up to June 30, \$777,748 had been deposited and \$100,974 withdrawn. The average amount of the 26,889 deposits on June 30 was \$27.57. Postmaster-General Hitchcock extended the postal savings system to 60 additional second class post offices on Friday.

WAKEFIELD NOW  
CONSIDERING TWO  
SITES FOR ARMORY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Two sites are favored for the new state armory for company A, sixth regiment, for which Governor Foss recently signed a special bill appropriating \$55,000. They are the combined old armory and Cutler lots at Main and Water streets and the Richardson lot opposite the town hall. Sentiment is divided between the two and a meeting of the special committee appointed to act for the town will be called at once to make a choice.

It is expected that work on the new armory will be rushed as company A has only a small room in the Taylor building and cannot find suitable quarters in the town. Drills will be suspended for a few weeks at least. When the local committee goes before the armory commission they will ask that special accommodations be provided in the new structure for officers who come every year with regimental, company, and other rifle teams to the Bay State range; also officers of the United States navy and United States marine corps teams.

## LABOR BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON.—A bill prohibiting the employment in any capacity of persons under 16 years by the government or any government contractor, and providing that special delivery letter carriers shall not be less than 18 years old, was introduced Friday by Representative Berger of Wisconsin.

IOWA LAND VALUES  
PUT UP \$48,750,000  
OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

DES MOINES, Ia.—An increase of \$48,750,000 in the taxable value of lands in Iowa, an increase of the assessment value of the steam railroads of over \$2,000,000 and interurban roads of \$124,914 is announced by the state executive council. The state tax levy will remain at 3.3 mills. It is estimated that the increased valuation will permit raising the \$2,500,000 needed by the state.

The council took its action on the taxable value of land, not including town lots, on a reported taxable value of \$375,000,000. The council increased the estimate to \$423,750,000.

On the steam railroad systems the Chicago & Northwestern road was hit the hardest. The 1910 assessment a mile of this road was boosted \$1300, making the total assessment for each mile \$17,000. The increase over the whole system was \$675,442.

The increase in valuation for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is \$328,094, and for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe it is \$40,400.

The total increase on all steam roads is \$2,096,000. The total taxable value of all interurbans is \$1,137,032. The total reported taxable value of lands is \$375,000,000. The total adjusted taxable value of lands is \$423,750,000.



## WOMAN AND BABY ARE RESCUED FROM DISMASTED VESSEL

Mrs. Jennie Mazerill, wife of Captain Mazerill, and her baby son Albert were rescued at sea off Highland light early today by the steamer Bunker Hill of the Maine Steamship Company.

Capt. P. N. Lewis of the Bunker Hill said he sighted the N. E. Ayer dismasted and full of water four miles southeast of Highland light. He went within a boat's length of the schooner when the crew put out to her with a small boat and put on board the Bunker Hill Mrs. Mazerill and her child. The captain and his crew of five men remained on the schooner.

Wireless communication was established and the revenue cutter Gresham left her anchorage off Rowe's wharf and went to the assistance of the boat.

The Ayer was lumber laden, bound from Bangor, Me., to New York. She was caught in the northeasterly storm Friday evening when her masts fell. She had been leaking for a few hours previously and began to fill rapidly.

The Ayer was built in 1865 at Milton, Del., and is owned by F. W. Ayer of Bangor, Me. Her tonnage is 199. She is 114.9 feet long, 29.8 feet beam and she was formerly known as the George Nevinger.

## DOANE FAMILY PREPARING FOR HARWICH REUNION

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The third reunion of the Doane Association of America, at Harwich, Mass., Aug. 9 and 10, will be the largest gathering of the Doane family ever brought together. The association has invited all descendants of Deacon John Doane to be present.

The celebration will begin Wednesday with an old-fashioned Cape Cod dinner in the town hall, after which there will be speaking and music. A business meeting will also be held to elect officers. In the evening there will be a reception and dance at the town hall. A visit will be made to the Deacon John's old farm in Eastham Thursday.

The committee in charge of the reunion comprises George E. Doane of Middleboro, Mass.; Robert W. Doane of Toronto, Ont., Can.; Miss Laura E. Woodward of West Chester, Pa.; George R. Doane of North Brookfield, Mass.; Stillman P. Doane of Providence, R. I., and Miss Elizabeth R. Hobbs of Everett, Mass.

## CUSTOM HOUSE SCHOOL STARTED

Authorized by the treasury department, Surveyor of the Port Edward G. Graves has established a school of instruction for employees of the custom house who are below the rank of customs inspectors, weighers and gaugers.

It is stated that when Mr. Graves assumed the office of surveyor, following the retirement of J. J. McCarthy, he conceived the idea of instructing the assistant weighers so that when, as often happens, the customs inspectors had more work on hand than they could readily perform, these men could assist them.

## SWAMPSCOTT'S TAX RATE IS \$15

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Swampscott's tax rate this year is \$15, the same as in 1910. Over \$200,000 worth of personal property has been lost to the town through sale or removals during the past year, the assessors' report shows.

The value of assessed personal property is \$2,771,167, a net increase of \$72,827 over last year. The assessed value of real estate is \$9,050,750, as compared with \$8,469,200 in 1910. It is reported by the assessors that 58 dwellings were erected during the year.

## SPEAKERS TO TALK AGAINST TREATY

Speakers for the meeting in Faneuil hall Sunday night arranged by German and Irish societies as a protest against the Anglo-American arbitration treaty have been announced.

Fred E. Nickels, editor of the Boston Anzeiger, will be chairman. Congressman Curley and Congressman Hemil of New Jersey, Matthew Cummings, former president of the A. O. H., and James H. Vahey are among the speakers.

## GIVES POLICE COST AS \$2,155,548

Statistics of the police department were made public in the City Record today as follows: Number of force, 1476; total number employed, 1585; cost of maintenance for 1910, including pensions, \$2,155,548; number of police to 10,000 inhabitants, 21; to 1000 acres land area, 49; to 100 miles of city streets, 253. Per capita cost of Boston's department in 1908 was \$3.31; New York \$3.54; Chicago \$2.92; Philadelphia \$2.62; St. Louis \$2.97; Baltimore \$2.27.

## HOTELS THE HOTEL BOWDOIN

8 BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON  
Rooms single or en suite, with bath. Single, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Cars pass hotel to stations, theaters and shopping district. Homelike and clean. Special weekly rates.  
SAMUEL B. DEANE, Proprietor.

## CALL FOR THE DEPOSIT OF TOBACCO STOCKS FOR REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK.—The terms of the dissolution of the tobacco trust and the plan of reorganization will be given to the stock and bondholders of the company on Monday if plans are carried out. The exact terms will not be publicly announced until all of the stockholders have been notified.

Calls were issued today for the deposit of the preferred stock and the bonds of the company, the preferred stock to be deposited with the Central Trust Company, and the bonds with the Guaranty Stock Company. It is the plan to issue certificates of deposit to the stock and bondholders, which will be exchanged for the new stock of the reorganized companies when details are completed.

All the stock and bonds must be deposited on Aug. 28, and at that time, it is expected, the reorganization plan will be submitted to the United States circuit court of appeals for approval.

WASHINGTON.—Attorneys for the electrical trust have submitted to Attorney-General Wickersham a decree which it is said they are willing to have entered against the alleged combination in the government's suit for dissolution.

The significance of this move is that the trust is willing to dissolve without a fight. It is said that with some probable modification the proposition may be acceptable to the department of justice.

Reports to Attorney-General Wickersham say all the trade restrictions have been removed and in the case of electric light bulbs the price has been reduced thirty-three per cent, amounting in the aggregate to a reduction of \$7,000,000 a year.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United States circuit court of appeals modified its decree today against the Standard Oil Company in the trust decision to conform with that of the supreme court of the United States.

The defendant company is given six months in which to dissolve. This period for reorganization, however, may be extended if the need is shown.

## BANKERS ASKING HELP TO HANDLE CANADA HARVEST

OTTAWA, Ont.—In view of the unusual demands upon the Canadian banks in connection with harvesting and moving the wheat and other grain crops the banks have practically decided to ask authority of the treasury board to increase their note circulation by 15 per cent and to lengthen the period in which they are allowed to increase their circulation so as to include September and March as well as October, November, December, January and February.

The greatest amount of notes in circulation in May, as shown by the June bank report, was \$90,202,838. The proposed increase will bring the total note circulation up to about \$115,000,000.

It is believed the government officials will grant the requests for temporary increase of circulation.

## SPECIAL COLONIST TRAINS TO WEST

The Union Pacific railroad announces today that during the fall period of colonist rate of fare the road will operate special colonist trains from Omaha, Neb., to the Pacific coast, leaving Omaha Sept. 16, 17 and 18, and Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16 on the following schedule: Leave Omaha 5 p. m., arrive Cheyenne 10 a. m. first day, arrive Green River 9:30 p. m. first day, arrive Ogden 4 a. m. second day, arrive San Francisco 8:08 a. m. third day, arrive Los Angeles (S. P. L. A. & S. L.) 2:30 p. m. third day, arrive Los Angeles (So. Pac.) 8:45 a. m. fourth day, arrive Portland 12:45 p. m. third day, arrive Tacoma 7:05 p. m. third day, arrive Seattle 8:45 p. m. third day.

These special trains will be composed exclusively of tourist sleeping cars, with the exception of a coach which will be placed in the train to afford lounging accommodations for the tourist car passengers.

Dining cars will be handled in these trains, serving special a la carte meals at low prices. Through cars have been tendered to a number of connecting lines out of Chicago, and there is no doubt but cars will be run out of Chicago by the most important Iowa lines.

## OUTING IN HARBOR FOR 141 PERSONS

The floating hospital took 141 persons to Dorchester bay today. There were 64 mothers and 14 children. It was Joseph S. Sylvester, Jr., day and the subscriber was Mrs. E. Q. Sylvester.

The cruise tonight will be "George" night, and the subscribers are Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Talbot. Sunday will be Rosalind Harwood day, Sydney Harwood, subscriber. Sunday night will be "Gilbert" night, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Talbot, subscribers.

MASONIC CLUB ON OUTING  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—About 300 members of the Masonic club held their annual clam bake and outing at Riverside grove Friday.

CHILDREN ON OCEAN OUTING  
About 300 children from the North square district enjoyed the Randridge excursion today on the steamer Monitor to Bumpins island.

## BOSTON MAKES START IN ESTABLISHMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

(Continued from page one)

sloth, Alaskan, Siberian, Thibetan, North American cinnamon, grizzly, silver tip, black and polar bears. It is planned that these bears be on exhibition next spring. The Boston park department plans to open each exhibit as soon as it is finished.

Realistic effects will be secured in the bear cages by reason of the rocky character of the ground.

Special attention has been paid to the drainage and sanitary arrangements. In front of each cage are four outlets, sufficient to carry away the surface water. By means of a water system it will be possible at any time to flood the cement floors of the cages.

Safety will be secured by having the cages separated from the public by a border of low shrubbery and flowers 10 feet wide. The floor of the cages will be pitched, allowing a perfect view of the animals from in front, where settees will be placed on which one may study the animals.

Among the improvements over all other zoos is a steel hood covering the front of the cages. This provides a shade for the public as well as a shade for the animals. This is seven feet wide, of sheet steel. All movable parts of the cages may be taken apart for cleaning. The cement cap on the rear walls has a row of steel "teasers," to keep the bears in the cage. There are also improved appliances for opening and closing all doors.

The section devoted to the bear cages takes in Long Crouch woods, surrounded by Walnut and Seaver street and the playground. The cages will be of easy access from Eggleston square, from which car stop to an entrance is only three minutes' walk.

The flying aquatic cage, for which the contracts have been awarded, and upon which work will be begun within a few days, will be located between Pierpont road and the Greeting. The first work will be to lay the cement piers for the steel side ribs. This cage will be the largest aquatic flying cage in the world, 40 feet longer than the one at Bronx park, 26 feet longer than that in Berlin, and including a large pool and 11 trees.

Every variety of aquatic bird will be shown when the specimens are placed in the cage next spring. There will be among the best known, the heron, flamingo, stork and gull. They will build nests in the trees, swim in the pool and bathe and drink in the fountain.

After the completion of the bear cage and the flying aquatic cage the winter bird house, in which both the aquatic and other varieties of birds will have warm housing, will be built.

Money for the first steps in the building of the Zoo was provided by an appropriation by the city council last December of \$10,000 from the year's income of the Parkman fund, which is to be spent at the discretion of the park commissioners. The sum of \$100,000 required for the aquarium at Marine park must also be taken out of the zoo appropriations now and in the future. The total estimated cost of the zoo, according to the park department's latest report, is \$341,700.

John T. Benson, who was appointed curator of the new zoo, by the park commissioners, is a man fitted by long experience to assume the responsibilities of this position. His father owned a menagerie. Mr. Benson has traveled all over the world, establishing zoos and studying and collecting wild animals. It is his purpose to make the most of the zoo as an educational factor in the municipal plan. His training as a writer on zoological subjects for magazines and newspapers and his actual experience in training and caring for wild animals are expected to make his public lectures of great attraction and instruction.

Visitors and groups of students of natural history and school children will have in Mr. Benson a guide perfectly versed in the habits and characteristics of the park animals. He will be assisted next spring by two keepers, one for the bears and one for the aquatic birds. A regular guide book will be prepared by Mr. Benson, in addition to his yearly report.

Last winter, in connection with the starting of the zoo, Mr. Benson visited about 25 zoos abroad, among the most important of which were those of Dublin, London, Paris, Berlin, Antwerp and Amsterdam. He brought home ideas, by combining which and adding new ones, he has been able to give the park department valuable advice.

Mr. Benson established a zoo in Havana costing \$250,000 and one in Providence, R. I. He has collected animals for all the New York and Boston sportsmen's shows. His 12 years' experience as director of the Norumbega Park zoo has given him excellent opportunity to study wild and domestic animals in this climate.

Most of the animals will be secured from large collectors in Europe, and many from guides in Maine, Colorado and South America. The very best of each species will be secured. Many Boston persons are interested in the plans and have offered to present animals to the zoo when the cages are ready. The names of the donors will be placed on the cages.

Captain Watson of the steamship Manchester Castle, which brings to this country large consignments of wild animals, says that Boston has the best opportunity of any city in the world to establish a zoological garden, for the reason that it is so situated that most of the ships from the far east and the Orient come here first.

## Houghton & Dutton Co.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

## The Second Great Week of Our August Furniture Sale

WE thank the purchasing public of New England for the grand success which attended the opening week of our August Furniture Sale, the largest one-week trade in the history of our Furniture Department. While we like to sell goods, we are more than gratified by the good will evinced in this response of the purchasing public. No people in the United States knows goods better than Boston shoppers, and when we make an unusual effort to please them, such a response is most gratifying. We present our announcement for the second week of this most important sale and call attention to its additional great values.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### QUINCY

The Granite Manufacturers Association holds its annual outing at Bass Point today.

Adams Chapter, D. R., goes on a pilgrimage to Lexington today.

The residents of ward 2 will hold a series of water sports at Quincy point this afternoon.

The Rev. L. B. Sears of Charlestown will preach at the Bethany Congregational church Sunday.

### CHelsea

Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., has installed these officers: Noble grand, E. Walter Everett; vice grand, H. L. Barnes; grand master, Charles G. Wescott; lecturing master, I. J. Walters; treasurer, Stephen J. Provost; right support of noble grand, L. A. Baster; left support, Tyler Woster; right support vice grand, Robert Smith; left support, William H. Seymour; guard, G. James Peebles.

### HANOVER

The communion set which has been presented to the First Congregational Society of Center Hanover by Mrs. Russell Sage of New York in exchange for the two old communion cups which were presented to the society by her ancestor, Deacon Thomas Joselyn, have arrived. The society will hold a roll call soon. The new communion set is valued at about \$700 and has 72 individual cups.

### NORWELL

The Union bridge over North river between this town and Marshfield is being repaired and repainted.

The annual field day of the Union Glee Club of Rockland, will be held at Ridge Hill grove on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 19.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Ladies Aid Society has appointed committees for the annual sales at the next meeting, Aug. 9.

Alterations and repairs are being made on the buildings at Howard Seminary preparatory to the opening of the school in September.

### HALIFAX

The committee chosen by the Halifax grange and the Plymouth County Agricultural Society to arrange for a joint fair and exhibition of the two societies at the town hall and surrounding grounds is to hold a meeting soon. The fair will be held in September.

### READING

In connection with the announcement of the tax rate for this year as \$18.40 (a reduction of \$1.30 from last year), the assessors compare the total valuation in 1911, \$6,338,731, with that in 1910, \$5,869,200, a gain of \$469,531.

### REVERE

The Rev. Howard Lee Torbet, pastor of the First Congregational church, will go to Derry, N. H., after Sunday, Aug. 6, to remain until after Labor day, Aug. 13, the Rev. Shadrack Bedechin of India will supply the pulpit.

### WHITMAN

Papers in the interest of Eben S. S. Keith of Sagamore, the candidate for councillor from this district, have been taken out in this town.

### WALTHAM

Repairs on the Moody street bridge over the Charles river were started today.

### WESTON

Wellesley street has been opened to travel after being closed for several weeks during the relocating of the roadbed. The new street lessens the distance from Wellesley to Weston a quarter of a mile.

The Cooper homestead on Newton street built in 1825 has been sold to J. A. Truitt of Philadelphia, who will take possession Aug. 1.

### BRIDGEWATER

The pupils who live in the outlying districts who have been attending the Model school will be obliged to remain in their own districts next term, on account of the large enrolment this year at the school.

Between 20 and 30 houses are being built here.

### WINTHROP

The pastor of the First Baptist church, the Rev. Frederick M. White, leaves for Michigan the first of the week to be absent during August. The pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Frederick M. Gardner of Wintthrop.

### LEXINGTON

The Adams chapter, D. R., of Quincy, is holding an outing in this town today. Prof. Max Keller of the Cambridge divinity school will occupy the pulpit of the Church of Our Redeemer (Episcopal) tomorrow morning.

### ARLINGTON

The Rev. B. A. Greene, D. D., of the University of Chicago, will preach at the fourth vacation service of the First Baptist church Sunday morning.

## PRIZES ARE AWARDED IN GARDENS CONTEST HELD AT MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Prize awards in the grounds and gardens contest conducted this summer by the Montclair Civic Association have been made by Edward H. Blashfield and Harold A. Caparn, the judges. The awards are:

First class, Charles F. Droste, South Mountain avenue; second class, J. C. Platt, Eagle Rock way; third class, W. W. Underhill, Claremont avenue; fourth class, first ward, Julian R. Tinkham, 509 Park street; second ward, Mrs. H. C. Meyer and Mrs. F. M. Meyer; third ward, Charles F. Droste, South Mountain avenue, and fifth ward, Solomon Wright, Jr., Upper Mountain avenue.

The classes were divided as follows: First, a silver cup, for a place of 200 or more feet frontage; second, a silver cup, for a place of from 100 to 200 feet frontage; third, a prize of \$50, for a place of 50 to 100 feet frontage; fourth, four prizes, each of \$25, for flower gardens.

The report of the judges says that the most common mistake in treatment of the grounds in competition was the intrusion of small, unnecessary and ill-placed objects, such as trees and bushes, into spaces that should have been left open.

ASSINIPPI ANNIVERSARY  
NORTH HANOVER, Mass.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Assinippi institute which flourished in this place more than 30 years ago, is being held today at Union hall at Assinippi.

## EXEMPT 50 OFFICES FROM EXAMINATION IN NEW YORK STATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—With the approval of Governor Dix, the state civil service commission has exempted from competitive examination over 50 positions in the state and county service, the majority of which were created by laws providing for a state fire marshal, state conservation commission, private banking bureau in the state controller's office and a reorganization of the state labor department.

The classification of positions in the new departments is based substantially upon the lines which governed the organization of the two public service commissions in 1907, according to the state civil service commission.

The principal position classified in the exempt class are the following: Conservation commission—Secretary, chief engineer, counsel, assistant counsel, three deputies, confidential secretary to each commissioner, chief of publication and appraiser of surplus canal waters. The salaries are fixed by the commission, subject to the approval of the Governor. State fire marshal—Two deputies, one at \$5000 and the other at \$3000; secretary, \$2500; chief engineer, \$2500; chief inspector, \$2000; cashier, \$1200; eight inspectors, \$1200 each.

State controller—Commissioner of private banking, \$4000; supervising examiner of private banks, \$3000; three examiners of private banks, \$2000. Labor department—Factory inspector to act as assistant to the chief factory inspector, \$3500; eight factory inspectors, \$2500 each.

ALBANY, N. Y.—In accordance with the provisions of a new law state controller Somner has increased the salaries of the following employees in his department: First Deputy Michael J. Welsh of Yonkers from \$5000 to \$8000 a year, Deputy Julius Harburger of New York from \$4500 to \$5000, Deputy James A. Wendell of Montgomery county from \$4000 to \$5000, A. J. Barrett, transfer tax assistant in the office of the surrogate of New York county, from \$4000 to \$5000.

## DEMOCRAT YET SAYS MR. BRYAN

GALESBURG, Ill.—William Jennings Bryan said here yesterday that he was not a presidential candidate.

"They have tried to drive me from the party, but I am still in it," he said, and the crowd of 5000 at Chautauqua cheered him for five minutes. He was warmly applauded also when he approved the Canadian reciprocity agreement and commended President Taft both for this and his attitude on the popular election of senators.

Mr. Bryan told his audience he was glad the Alaskan gold field had been taken by the administration from the hands of dishonest men so that the people could benefit from these fields.

NEW FREIGHT RATES HELD UP  
WASHINGTON—Advances in class freight rates proposed by 159 railways operating in Central Traffic Association territory in the middle West and averaging approximately 8 per cent, were suspended by the interstate commerce commission Friday until an investigation can be made.

## VETO BILL EXPECTED TO PASS IN LORDS AS INSURGENCY LOSES

(Continued from page one)

ment lobby, if the insurgents challenge a division, to outvote them.

It is believed however that even this procedure will not be necessary, as it is very doubtful whether Lord Halsbury's following is equal in numbers to the Liberal peers in the House of Lords.

Immediately when the veto bill has been passed there will be an entire rearrangement of the cabinet, according to the statement of an evening newspaper. It is known that both Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, and the Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for India, are desirous of retiring.

The newspaper asserts that the war secretary, Mr. Haldane, and Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, also will give up their portfolios.

The attorney-general, Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, is going to the upper House as a law lord, and the home secretary, Mr. Churchill, according to the statement, is slated for the Irish secretaryship, and Lieut.-Col. John E. B. Seely, the under secretary of war, for the head of that ministry.

## INTERBOROUGH IS GIVEN RIGHT TO THIRD TRACK LINES

NEW YORK—Certificates under which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company may extend and third-track its existing elevated lines were adopted by the public service commission Friday. Commissioner J. Sargeant Cram has been insisting that the commission go ahead with these certificates, and the commission did so without any further negotiations with the Interborough company.

At the offices of that company it was said Friday that nothing could be said in regard to the attitude of the company until the return of President Shonts. It is considered as highly improbable however, that the company will accept the terms offered by the public service commission.

It is provided that the Interborough company shall agree to pay to the city for a period of 25 years a sum equal to one tenth of the increase in the net profits on the existing lines. It is also provided that the new construction shall be of a more ornamental type than the present structure.

The grant is until July 1, 1998, and after the first 25 years the rentals shall be readjusted every 20 years. The city reserves the right to take over the Jerome avenue and the Webster avenue line after 10 years and the Queensboro bridge line after five years.

## HEIRS CONTEST DR. ARNOLD'S WILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The will of Dr. Oliver H. Arnold, who left \$135,000 to Brown University and \$5000 to a Massachusetts institution, is being contested. An appeal from the probate of the will has been filed in the municipal court by three of the heirs.

Silks THRESHER BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store,  
46 TEMPLE PLACE,  
Boston, Mass.



## GOVERNMENT AERO FIELD EQUIPMENT NEARS COMPLETION

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Four of the six permanent hangars which are being erected by the United States government on the aviation field of the signal corps of the army are nearing completion and the progress of the work calls attention to the fact that there has quietly come into existence in this little village, on the outskirts of the District of Columbia, the greatest and most completely equipped aviation field in this country.

Here the best aviators in the army are now permanently stationed and here in the future those officers who are assigned to the aviation branch of the service will be ordered for instruction.

At present the aviation post is far from completion and it will be several weeks before all the hangars are completed and the four aeroplanes that are to form the first army aerial fleet are turned over to the military aviators.

Numerous important experiments in aviation are to be made at College park, and many great long-distance and cross-country flights, which are expected to prove the military value of aeroplanes, are contemplated by the army. Some day in the near future, it was stated by an officer here a few days ago, no one need be surprised if a whole flock of aeroplanes land some morning in or near one of the great eastern cities. Such a flight as one from College park to Governors island is by no means among the improbabilities of the near future. In practically all of the army flights the officer who operates the machine is accompanied by another officer, who acts as a military observer.

Among the experiments contemplated will be the value of aeroplanes for military mapping purposes, scouting, messenger service, the carrying of supplies, and in an emergency for the quick transportation of rifle ammunition.

The field from which the aeroplanes ascend and where they land is a beautiful grass-covered strip of country as level as a billiard table, situated on the southern side of the Baltimore & Ohio tracks. On a hill on the eastern side of the tracks are the buildings of the Maryland Agricultural college.

The army now has only one aeroplane on the field that is its own, but two of the Curtiss type are on the way; one of the new Burgess-Wright design, similar to those used by Atwood in his flights from Boston to Washington is coming, and, if it survives the government test, will be bought. The one now here is a standard Wright. Another standard Wright now in San Antonio, Tex., will also eventually find a home in one of the

At the head of the College park post is Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, signal corps, U. S. A., who is a licensed pilot for free balloons, and a skilled navigator of dirigibles. He is now qualifying for aeroplane work. Among the army aviators are Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, Lieut. Thomas deW. Milling and Capt. Paul W. Beck.

WASHINGTON—Arrangements are said to have been completed whereby Harry Atwood will make an aeroplane flight from Milwaukee to Chicago for a purse of \$10,000. The start will be made Aug. 10, and the route will be along Lake Michigan.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—As a result of experimental flights just made at Hammondsport Glenn Curtiss expects to dispose of at least two hydroplanes to the Russian government. The flights were witnessed by Col. Baron de Bode, military attaché to the Russian embassy, who left afterward for New York, where he will sail for Russia to report his impression of the hydroplane.

Curtiss piloted the machine, each time with a passenger. On his first trip he darted down from a height of 200 feet, it appearing that the hydroplane must plunge into the lake. When within a few feet of the water the machine was levelled without the speed decreasing and struck the water gently.

The hydroplane, aviator and passenger weighed 1000 pounds. It was equipped with a 75-horsepower Curtiss engine having eight cylinders and developed a speed on water of 50 miles an hour and in the air of 60 miles. It was shown that with a fairly good head wind the hydroplane could be raised from the water in 6 seconds, and without any wind at all in 10 seconds.

LONDON—Julius Vedrine, the French aviator who won the Paris to Madrid race and finished second in the circuit of England and Scotland, has announced his intention of competing in the flight from New York to San Francisco.

Brookline

Dedham

Mr. Bernard A. Behrend has purchased another parcel of the Crownshield Estate on Copley Street, Brookline.

Mr. Corey C. Wetmore has purchased an estate on Cirovits Road, Dedham.

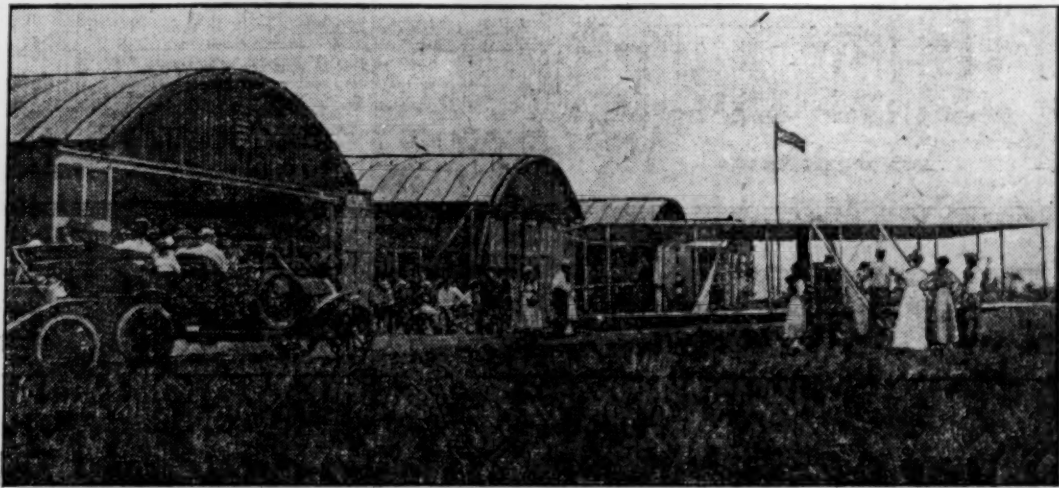
The Massachusetts Title Insurance Company examined and guaranteed the titles.

The Title Company backs up its work with a formal guarantee policy, also, fully protecting the purchaser of real estate from any loss or trouble.

Purchasers of real estate get the most for their money by employing the Title Company to examine and guarantee their titles.

OFFICES AT 70 STATE STREET, BOSTON

## U. S. AEROPLANE HANGARS, COLLEGE PARK, MD.



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Flights are made here almost every day by instructors or pupils, all of whom are army officers detailed for this service

## PRESIDENT IS CENTER OF PENDING CONTEST OVER TARIFF REVISION

(Continued from page one)

strikes out the provision placing farm products on the free list. This amendment is necessary to insure the Republican insurgent vote.

Democrats of both houses expressed certainty that the free list bill will be put through the Senate on Tuesday by the same combination that put the wool bill through.

"We are not going to put any of the big schedules on the free list bill as was at first contemplated," said one insurgent senator. "We want the President to have an opportunity to say whether he is willing to do anything to recoup the farmers of the country for the loss occasioned them by forcing the passage of the reciprocity bill, and we shall not give him the excuse for a veto that he might fight in a cotton or a steel schedule."

The cotton bill will pass the House probably on Thursday. Democratic leaders assert that if the present program is carried out there is nothing to prevent adjournment about the middle of August.

Debate on the cotton bill was begun in the House on Friday by Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, which prepared the bill.

The minority report was presented by Representative Payne of New York, leading minority member of the ways and means committee. It expresses opposition to the bill, because it does not furnish protective duties for a great American industry, and it is frankly admitted that it is not intended to do so.

Representative Underwood insisted that the duties levied under the Republican tariff had amounted from 100 to 300 per cent of the labor cost of the goods, and that the laboring man had received a very small percentage of the added duty. The bill will save consumers \$200,000,000 a year, he said.

The charge has been made, Mr. Underwood said, that the Democratic revision was a radical measure.

"I am anxious," he continued, "if we have the power to do so, to reduce every schedule in the tariff bill to a strictly revenue basis. But in reaching that point I am not disposed to be radical. If we enact this bill I do not think we ought hastily or unduly to agitate the country again with constant revisions."

## RESCUE CREW OF FIVE FROM LOST SCHOONER

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—During a 60-knot gale Friday afternoon the two-masted schooner Catawamuck, Rockland, Me., for New York, was driven ashore a quarter of a mile east of the Race Point life saving station. Her crew—three men and two boys—were rescued in the breeches buoy by Capt. Samuel O. Fisher of the station and a volunteer crew.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Six empty coal barges of the Scully line and the Pennsylvania railroad were driven ashore at Brentons Cove Friday afternoon and several small pleasure craft, including the sloop yacht North Star, were cast up on the beach.

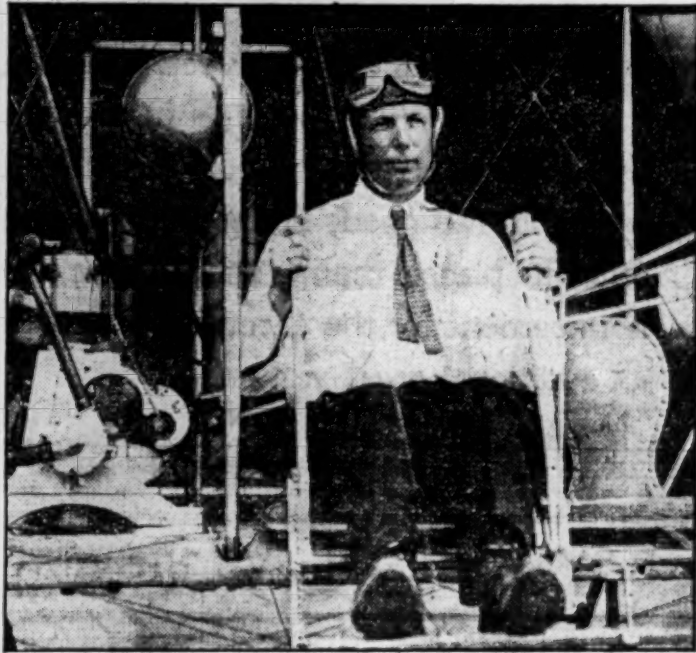
HALIFAX, N. S.—The steamer John Irwin, owned by the Port Hood Coal Company, foundered Friday morning off Beaver Light, N. S., on a voyage from Port Morien, N. S., to Halifax. The Irwin had a crew of 11 and all are missing except the mate, W. L. McLeod. The only information is furnished by Mr. McLeod.

## THEATER CRITIC LOSES HIS CASE

NEW YORK—Justice Giegerich refused Friday to grant the mandamus asked by Richard Barry, a magazine writer, directing The Players to reinstate him to membership, from which he was expelled because of some caustic things he wrote about members of the theatrical profession.

Justice Giegerich was of the opinion that the author's article warranted the sentiment it aroused among Barry's fellow members.

## HEAD OF ARMY AERO POST IN MACHINE



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Capt. Charles deF. Chandler, in charge of the station, is an experienced balloonist

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Miss Hamlin's boarding and day school for girls in San Francisco is known up and down the Pacific coast as one maintaining high ideals of scholarship and character. It offers a college preparatory course, a high school course, advanced and post graduate courses, intermediate and primary courses, a French school for little children, a music department and household economics. It aims to give systematic and thorough instruction. Its faculty consists of well trained teachers with college or normal school diplomas. Deficiencies in spelling, reading, penmanship and the use of the English language are corrected in classes especially formed for the purpose.

The rules of the school are few and discipline is maintained largely by appeals to the girls' self respect and good sense.

The high school department presents a schedule of studies which may be selected according to the requirements of the college or the university which the pupil wishes to enter. The primary and intermediate departments present courses of study consistent with the age and development of the children, with nature studies and the study of French or German. In the French school for little children instruction is given by means of songs, pictures, games, stories and conversation in the French language.

The department of music which has been inaugurated this year is in response to an increasing demand for a private school for girls where they may specialize in music and where they may find thorough courses in singing and instrumental music. The work as outlined includes all branches of a full conservatory course. William J. McCoy, well known as a composer, teacher and lecturer, has been chosen as dean of the department.

Classes in folk dancing, esthetic dancing, sewing, china painting, etc., are formed when desired. Riding, basketball, lawn tennis, dramatics, lectures, excursions, etc., all go to make up the pleasures and benefits of the school year. The school occupies five handsome residence houses in the western addition of San Francisco, at 2230 Pacific avenue and from 2117-2123 Broadway. They afford accommodations for about 35 resident pupils. Miss Sarah D. Hamlin is the principal.

The Loring Villa school for girls receives pupils at the age of seven and carries them through to their entrance at college. Although it is primarily a college preparatory school, it is by no means limited to this work. It offers finishing and post graduate courses and special advantages for the study of English, other modern languages, music, etc.

It has had a number of students from abroad who have entered it for the purpose of learning English. The proximity of the school to Harvard University, Radcliffe, Tufts College, Boston University, the new Boston Museum of Fine Arts, etc., gives it special advantages in art, music, the languages and other studies. Notwithstanding, as much, if not more, emphasis is placed on character building than upon academics. To

this end the school is made a home quite as much as a school.

Special attention is given to those who for any reason have not been able to keep up with their classes. It aims to develop the latent capacities of the pupil that she shall be better prepared to meet and master the problems of life. The school was moved a year ago from Arlington Heights to its present quarters at 186 Upland road, Cambridge. Up to last year it was coeducational, but now is devoted to girls exclusively.

The principal of the school is Mrs. Louise Maeder-Bray, Ph.D., of the University of Zurich, Zurich, and the College Francaise, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

The history of the Watson school in Berkeley, Cal., dates back two years, but it is an unusual one. It grew naturally from private classes conducted by Mrs. Watson and which became too large for her to handle alone. The school was opened in August, 1909. Three months later it was obliged to move because of lack of room. For the same reason another move was made at the end of another six months, and now it is found necessary to again enlarge the quarters by renting and fixing up an adjacent house.

A complete course of study is offered, from the primary department through the high school. Pupils are prepared for entrance to the university, or special courses are given. The course is arranged for six years in the elementary school and three in the high school instead of eight and four which is customary in most schools. The pupils receive much individual attention, thus insuring more rapid progress and quality of work is insisted upon. That the pupil may build a good foundation for a classical education, Latin is taught in the elementary school and continued throughout the high school. Modern languages are included in the entire course.

Out-of-door recitations are held whenever practicable. Playground games, under the guidance of a teacher trained in playground work, horseback parties and pedestrian trips take the place of gymnasium work. Observation classes visit neighboring cities, Mt. Tamalpais, and all other places of interest. The school building, surrounded by attractive grounds, is centrally located at 2635 Hillebrand avenue, in one of the beautiful residence sections of Berkeley, and within easy walking distance of the University of California. This affords the school many educational benefits, while the nearness to San Francisco has its advantages.

Mrs. C. L. Watson is principal of the school.

The counter-clearing mark-down sale going on at the store of the Leopold

CREATORE

AND HIS BAND

American League Park

Huntington Ave.

Every Night at 8:15, including Sunday

Admission to Grand Stand

25 cents. Reserved Seats in

Boxes, Field Chairs and

Grand Stand, 25c. extra.

CREATORE

AND HIS BAND

American League Park

Huntington Ave.

Every Night at 8:15, including Sunday

Admission to Grand Stand

25 cents. Reserved Seats in

Boxes, Field Chairs and

Grand Stand, 25c. extra.

Morse Company on Adams square is attracting as many men as the average bargain sale does women.

Short, tight skirts make the feet so conspicuous it is more than ever necessary that the shoes should be well kept, well brushed and well polished. So many different kinds of shoes are worn the polishes and dressings make quite an array on the shelves of the dressing room. Whittemore's preparations are ranked as first quality, reliable and satisfactory. Just now white shoes are the most comfortable and with thin summer frocks the prettiest that can be worn. The only disadvantage is that if they are not clean they look badly. Whittemore's Quick White makes soiled canvas shoes clean and white. Being in liquid form it is quickly and easily applied. Dandy is a combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. The Gilt Edge for black shoes contains oil. It blackens and polishes and shines without rubbing. All these are carried by most dealers, but they can be obtained from Whittemore Brothers & Co., 20-26 Albany street, Cambridge, Mass. They are in two sizes, 10 and 25-cent packages.

Cold water for drinking purposes is a necessity in warm weather but it is not always an easy matter to have it constantly on hand. A new ice water cooler from India is being shown by the Richard Briggs Company of 116 Boylston street. India being a land of great heat it is supposed the people understand better than most how to provide themselves things of comforts of this kind and the coolers are regarded as superior to others in a number of ways.

The new wicker tea trays also being shown by the company are very attractive for warm weather service.

Men are learning that if they may not doff their coats altogether when the thermometer is seeking the nineties they may at least have light, cool ones. Mohair coats in gray and black are just the thing for office and home wear. At the store of Browning, King & Co. they have been reduced. Outing suits have been marked down too.

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins is announcing its midsummer sale of fine footwear at attractive price reductions. The policy of this firm has always been to keep up its lines and sizes in nearly all styles, regardless of the season. The result is that when it announces a sale at reduced prices it means a sale of new and modern goods from a stock that is large and complete.

The reductions cover all lines of summer footwear for men, women and children, and include all the popular styles and leathers for summer wear. Men's shoes are both high and low cut, in tan Russia calf, gun metal calf, vici kid, patent leather, white canvas and buckskin. There are also special shoes for outing wear, for tennis, golf, yachting, etc.

For women, the reductions cover the latest styles in tan Russia calf, gun metal calf, white canvas and buckskin, in low shoes, pumps, two and three-eylet ties and all outing shoes.

In the department for boys and girls similar concessions in price have been made.

## BRICK MEN FIGHT USE OF CONCRETE

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—The Greater New York Brickmakers Association, which represents about 100 brickyards, at a meeting held Friday in this city, protested against the city of New York using reinforced concrete in the erection of its city buildings.

It was contended that most of the buildings now being erected in the big city are of concrete and as the use of this material for building purposes is ruining the brick industry something should be done, if possible, to curb the general use of concrete.



## This Badge Will be Worn Next Week by 2000 Guests of Boston

At this moment special trains and special steamers are bringing to Boston from every section of the country the delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, August 1-4. Each wearer of this badge is a friend worth securing for Boston. He is

either manufacturer, merchant, publisher (magazine or newspaper), or a commercial writer. The good will of such men is an asset we must gain.

## HELP THE PILGRIM PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION TO DO THIS FOR BOSTON

Won't you, Citizens of Boston, offer to the wearer of this badge, on the street or elsewhere, every courtesy and aid that New England hospitality suggests? A timely proffer of information or a cordial greeting frequently accomplishes more than elaborate entertainment.

To these visitors, makers of business and molders of public opinion, we must certainly show the spirit of true New England hospitality. New England courtesy is genuine and spontaneous, as all travelers will bear witness, but these Convention Guests are here for a short time only—so let us all meet them more than half way, to the end that they will take home with them a truer appreciation of New England.

## PILGRIM PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION

(HOSTS OF THE CONVENTION)

## GOV. DIX VETOES 38 BILLS; SIGNS 6

ALBANY, N. Y.—Six new statutes and 38 vetoes were Friday's output of the executive mill. Of the new statutes two are financial measures introduced by Senator Hart. One changes the grading of taxes on transfers by restoring it as it was before the enactment of last year's amendment, and the other imposes an annual tax of one half of 1 per cent upon bonds issued on property located outside New York state and exempts them thereafter from local taxation as personal property. The provisions are modeled after those of the state mortgage tax law.

## STEAMS IN, THEN OUT OF DRYDOCK

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—An achievement, said to be unique in naval annals, was completed here Friday when the cruiser Boston left the dry dock at the Portsmouth navy yard and sailed for Provincetown. Less than 48 hours before the cruiser came in from sea, and without stopping, steamed into the dry dock, where she was scraped, painted, had her sea valves adjusted and then passed out of the dock under her own steam and immediately put to sea again.

## CANADA HOUSE EXPECTED TO END IN COMING WEEK

OTTAWA, Ont.—While there has been no intimation by the government as to the exact date of dissolution and the election, all indications point to the middle of next week as the time for final adjournment and the end of September for the election. Many members have already left the House to begin the campaign.

Earl Grey, it is understood, is inclined to favor early dissolution. He is influenced, it is said, by the fact that it will permit of the elections before the arrival in Canada of the duke of Connaught, brother of the late King Edward, who will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General.

The duke is coming early in October and there is a general sentiment that the advent of a member of the royal family should be marked by rejoicing and not be marred by the closing of a bitter political campaign.

## POSTOFFICE SAFE BLOWN OPEN

UTICA, N. Y.—Burglars broke into the postoffice at Boonville, 30 miles north of Utica early, today, blew open the safe and stole \$2000 worth of stamps, some cash and a pouch of registered mail.

There Is a  
Real Magazine Value  
In the Monitor

# Every Wednesday

Original Articles Many Illustrations  
by Special Writers Unique Departments

Add to the Worth of

## The Wednesday Monitor

Yet Do Not Increase the Price  
At All Newsstands—Two Cents



# BOSTON'S NEED CONSIDERED MORE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT

Chicago Visitor Points Out That While New England Has Been Building Up West Magnificent Harbor Opportunities Have Been Allowed to Remain Undeveloped Here and Commercial Prestige Is Lost

ANY OF WORLD'S PORTS WOULD PAY MILLIONS FOR BOSTON'S ADVANTAGES

A Chicago man who happened to be in Boston the other day was induced by a representative of the Monitor to tell what he really thought about Boston's commercial opportunity, particularly with reference to the harbor and water facilities. His friendly criticism indicates a different view from that ordinarily put forward; it may be the prevailing Chicago opinion with regard to Boston. In either case it seems worth considering, and the Monitor is glad to print it in substantially his own words. Here is what the Chicago man said:

I'm going to be somewhat paradoxical and apparently contradictory at the beginning, but if you'll have patience and give me a chance, I think I can make myself clear on this subject of Boston conservatism, and if we reach an understanding on that point the rest will be comparatively easy.

A western man is not many days in Boston before he discovers that your way of doing business is not his way. At first it interests and amuses him to find you so indifferent, but if he lingers long enough among you he is quite likely to become impatient and to drop remarks that sound unpleasant to native ears. But you must not jump to the conclusion that he is a mere superficial observer who is looking around him for something to find fault with. He is nothing of the kind. There is no city in America that westerners are fonder of, as a rule, than Boston.

## Boston Interests West

There is no city whose advantages, natural and other, impress them more strongly. They know its history and they revel in the memories that cluster around it. From school days up they have been taught to reverence the achievements of New Englanders. To a great extent they are the descendants of New Englanders. They come here full of the belief that Boston is the hub of New England's energy and enterprise—qualities they have learned to respect almost as highly as New England's intelligence and culture—and they are disappointed.

Now I realize that I am stepping on thin ice, but wait. Why are they disappointed? Well, mainly because they have been taught to expect too much.

New England opened the West to modern civilization. New England furnished the capital, the brains and the labor that enabled the West to do for itself. I can recall the time when New England owned or controlled practically everything that was worth having in the West. It held a mortgage upon towns, cities and farms. It was New England money that built the canals; it was New England money that built the railroads; it was New England money that gave impetus to town and city building in the West. If you want specific instances, look up the history of the early migrations to the Ohio river, look up the pedigree of the wagon builders and stage coach managers, look up the history of the railroads that radiate from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver.

## Work Widespread

I am always tempted to retort shortly down here when I hear it charged or confessed that New Englanders, Bostonians, are less energetic and enterprising than westerners. Why, New England is stamped inelastically upon every so-called monument to western genius, pluck and patient endeavor. Who owned Chicago before the great fire of 71? Bostonians. Who rebuilt it? Bostonians. Where, geographically, is centered the financial interests of the leading western cities today? In Boston.

Let me go a little further. Not only are the railroads of the West largely owned by Bostonians, but the telegraph and telephone systems, the traction systems, the state, county, school district and city bonds. Boston, either directly or through its New York agencies, is financially interested in almost every western activity of moment. If a million, or five millions or 50 millions is needed in the West today to forward any great public undertaking or private enterprise, Boston is looked forward to as a market for the bonds and if the undertaking is legitimate or the enterprise is promising, Boston is not looked to in vain.

No city in the country keeps closer tabs than Boston upon the movements of western business. I am speaking only of my own section of the country. Doubtless Boston's interests ramify in all other directions as well. In the West, then, the name of Boston, as the metropolis of New England, stands for commercial alertness, keenness of financial vision, briskness of movement, boldness of venture, everything in fact that is embraced in the term American push.

Now, I cannot go an inch farther before saying that no westerner who visits Boston hoping to find a beautiful city and to come in contact with a courteous and cultured people is disappointed. The charm of Boston in its physical, intellectual and social aspects is fully recognized and appreciated the country and the world over.

I was here last winter and last spring when the question of improving your harbor was being discussed, and I re-

member how one of the speakers, touching upon the public activities of Boston, said that the mere recital of them during the last 30 years shows how much has been done to make Boston a city of homes and how little has been done to make it a city of business.

## Port Is Neglected

Another speaker, as I recall it, declared that in 33 years practically not a single important step had been taken to advance the interests of Boston's foreign commerce. Nearly all the speeches reported during the period I refer to agreed that Boston for more than a generation had not, as a municipality, or as a distinctive group of citizens, turned its hands over to maintain its prestige as a port.

I know that exceptions will be taken to this sweeping way of putting it, but the records show that during the time named the sole dependence of Boston for the preservation of its harbor, except in the few instances where the railroads constructed docks, and in the one instance where the state had constructed a pier, was in the United States government.

## Advantages Exceptional

There is evidence enough to support this statement within sight of anybody who takes a trip around the harbor, and here is where I am coming to the source of western disappointment with Boston and Bostonians. You have not only exceptional, but positively unparalleled advantages as a port. You are the natural gateway to the West and the Northwest. You are 200 miles nearer than New York to Liverpool. You have a magnificent harbor in Boston bay itself, but that is not all. There is not another great seaport in the world that would not give millions to be in the enjoyment of your opportunities for harbor expansion and dock improvement.

See what you have got. Besides your bay you have landlocked inlets that if developed would accommodate the commerce of the world. You have four estu-

aries that offer incomparable berths for ocean liners, incomparable sites for ship-building docks. You have practically state-controlled railroad connection with all points on your water front. And yet you only obtain a small fraction of the nation's foreign business which last year reached a total value of \$3,302,804,708.

Even though your own people—your own leading citizens—openly acknowledge and confess your shortcomings, an outsider takes a risk always when he meddles in other people's family affairs. Nevertheless you have got me started and I might as well go through with it.

## Walth Is Elsewhere

My theory of your neglect of your magnificent harbor advantages and your magnificent opportunities in general is that your wealthy people have their investments elsewhere and where their investments are there may be found their liveliest interest also. In the old days when the grandfathers and the great-grandfathers of the present generation of Boston capitalists were here, they permitted nothing that would benefit Boston commercially to get away from them.

The wharves in those days literally swarmed with shipping from all parts of the world. Boston for more than half a century was second to none as a commercial entrepot. The custom house was the center of Boston's commercial activity. Why, I am not so young but that I can recall the time when the bowsprits of vessels from a dozen foreign ports might be seen protruding into the streets around Long, Commercial and India wharves. What is my theory of the cause of the change? The forefathers of Bostonians had to hustle as westerners hustle today. They had not reached the stage of financial advancement where they could take their ease and clip coupons. There is nothing particularly wrong, of course, about taking one's ease or clipping one's coupons, but neither is conducive to the development of Boston's present day commercial advantages.

## Capitalists Content

Because the capitalists of Boston have investments elsewhere, they like to regard their city mainly as a place of residence. They are desirous that it shall be beautiful. They are desirous that it shall be quiet. They don't like fuss. They don't like noise. They don't, in fact, care much for the activities at home that elsewhere make their investments so profitable. They are content with things as they are, at all events, and cannot be aroused to the pitch of enthusiasm by any project that gives promise of making things different. More than this their influence over the community is great. Its tendency is to breed conservatism among people in all walks of life.

Am I forgetting the Chamber of Commerce and its very much alive membership? Am I forgetting the revival of interest in harbor development that promises to culminate within a few days

in a \$9,000,000 appropriation? Am I forgetting the 1915 movement? Am I overlooking the Pilgrim Publicity Society? Am I ignorant of the fact that there are tens of thousands of men here who are not coupon clippers, but who are as amenable as the people of any western city to an awakened civic spirit?

## Awakening Needed

No, I am not forgetting or overlooking any of these things. On the contrary, it is full recognition of them, taken in connection with what I know of the energy and enterprise of Bostonians of all classes elsewhere, from the capitalist to the mechanic, that makes me wonder why the civic spirit of this city has been permitted to lie dormant for the last 35 years. The things that are being done in the right direction now only serve to emphasize the fact that Boston has been moving in the wrong direction for a long time, and this point constitutes a factor in the situation that must not be ignored if the present movement is to be more than a temporary awakening.

In my humble opinion a right start will not be made until the capitalists of Boston shall be induced by very vigorous educational measures to invest a reasonable share of their capital at home. The Chamber of Commerce, the 1915 movement, the Pilgrim Publicity Club, a state appropriation of \$9,000,000 will not of themselves, cannot of themselves, even though they were backed by the sympathy of the press and people, place Boston where it ought to be as a port and as an industrial and commercial center. It will still need the friendship, the confidence and the assistance of its wealthy citizens.

## Way Is Private Enterprise

Boston is not going to become great through federal, state or municipal appropriations or improvements—private enterprise alone can make it so. It has been waiting 35 years already for others to do for it what it should have done for itself. Boston capital must be taught somehow that enterprise, like charity, should begin at home.

I am only a plain, blunt westerner and maybe I haven't succeeded in expressing myself so as not wound any of Boston's sensibilities. No Bostonian can have a greater liking than I for this city. I sometimes think that we westerners see more in it and greater opportunities for it than do the native born. We know one thing, at all events, that if Pittsburgh, or Cleveland, or Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Chicago, or Detroit, or Kansas City, or Omaha, or any middle western, or northwestern, or southwestern, or Pacific slope city had one tenth of Boston's advantages as a seaport the foreign business of this country would hereafter be more equally divided. I do not mean that Boston is entitled to anything that properly belongs to another community. What I have been trying to make plain all the way through is that Boston is entitled to what belongs to her, that she is not getting it, and that, as far as I can see, it is the fault of some of her own people that this is the case.

# GERMAN INDUSTRY LEADERS HEED SUMMONS OF ENTERPRISING CITIES

Money Returns to Interior Towns That Invest in Facilities

CANAL SYSTEMS BOLDLY EXTENDED

American Localities Named Which Potentially Rival Teuton

IN THE Berlin Tageblatt recently appeared a display advertisement of the excellent opportunities for the location of industrial plants afforded by the new harbor works at Gelsenkirchen, for which, it was stated, no less than 6,000,000 marks had been appropriated.

Reference to an atlas shows that Gelsenkirchen lies in the interior province of Westphalia. What important river runs by Gelsenkirchen? Not the Rhine—that is miles away. Inspection of the harbor plan reveals a canal connecting with the Rhine.

Was this fess made over a "harbor" on a ditch through the hills back of Oberhausen and nearly \$1,500,000 spent to attract new industries to help make that outlay pay? Undoubtedly it was. When your Teuton invests four marks in improvements, he figures that at least five marks are coming back.

Thus Colliers speaks of German enterprise and asks us to picture ourselves, if we can, the people of a city like Utica, N. Y., which is situated with respect to the Atlantic coast about as Gelsenkirchen is to the North sea ports, laying out a harbor on the Erie canal and advertising that fact to the world as an inducement for the location of new industries there.

## Improvements Pushed

The enterprising canal town of Gelsenkirchen, in the coal districts of Prussia, is not, as the argument develops, an exceptional instance. For there is the town of Neuss, in Rhenish Prussia. Not

many years ago, when the population of Neuss had sunk to about 4500, the citizens decided that something had to be done. After much deliberation they borrowed nearly \$2,000,000 with which they converted the degenerate stream Ert into a deep-water canal to the Rhine and constructed a commodious harbor, with carefully laid-out sites for industrial plants. Now trade of all kinds flourishes, the improvements are paying for themselves, upward of 40 new factories have been secured, including branches of two of the greatest American companies, and the population is passing the half-way point on its race toward the 100,000 mark.

In our country Neuss might be compared, in point of situation, to Norristown, Pa., although without the advantages of Norristown, originally, as to natural location, population or industries. But imagine the taxpayers of Norristown obligating themselves to the extent of \$2,000,000 to provide a harbor and dockage on the Schuylkill!

At Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, early expenditures aggregating close upon \$5,000,000 for encouraging river traffic are being increased by many millions more. When its present progressive policy was

inaugurated, Düsseldorf had a population less than that of Wilmington, Del., and few of the natural advantages of Wilmington with respect to manufacturing and commerce. Now it has six times as many people and probably 10 times as many factory operatives. Would Wilmington spend \$5,000,000 to get started in the same way, and double that investment in a short time afterward?

Mannheim has spent about \$9,000,000 on harbor improvements with private investments along its waterfronts that run into enormous figures. As a manufacturing and distributing center it takes high rank among the commercial cities of the world, with a population of about 175,000. Not long ago it might have been likened to Little Rock, Ark. How does Little Rock compare with it today?

In order to meet the increased requirements of river traffic, a new harbor, including about nine miles of quay walls and the opening of a basin of 500 acres, is being constructed at Frankfurt-on-the-Main at a cost of \$13,000,000. Frankfurt has a population equal to that of Kansas City. After herculean efforts on the part of a few citizens, Kansas City is just getting one line of packets started down the river.

SHIP COMPANY ASKS FOR TIME

NEW YORK—Admitting temporary financial embarrassment, the Central American Steamship Company of Alabama, doing business through the port of New Orleans with Central American countries, Friday petitioned the civil district court for a respite of nine, 15 and 21 months from the creditors' demands. If given this respite, the petition states, the company will be able to meet all demands.

The liabilities of the company are given as \$122,229.78 and the assets are scheduled at \$189,366.11. The court set Aug. 31 for a meeting of creditors.

CHICAGO NAMES SUBWAY BOARD

CHICAGO—Mayor Carter H. Harrison Friday appointed as members of the commission to design a passenger subway system for Chicago, City Engineer John Ericson, E. O. Shankland, designing engineer, and James J. Reynolds, operating engineer.

"While the commissioners will have full swing in regard to engineering problems and questions of technical detail," said Mayor Harrison, "they will be expected to shape their plans in accordance with the cardinal principles that the city must own and control its subway system or systems for all time."

FILL STRIKERS' JOBS ON TUG

NORFOLK, Va.—The places of all striking firemen and oilers on the coasting tug Walter A. Luckenbach have been filled. White oilers were installed in place of the strikers, but negro firemen were taken.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Miss Anna Belmont, the aviator, swam out to and rescued two men from the Delaware river at Edgemore Friday afternoon. The men, who had been in a boat that had capsized, were Harry Hartman and James Barry of Louisville.

COLLIER NEPTUNE MAKES FAST RUN

WASHINGTON—The collier Neptune has completed a successful trial trip, much to the gratification of naval designers, who were interested in the workings of a newly installed turbine reduction gear.

A telegram from the inspection board at Rockland, Me., received at the navy department Friday, says the vessel made 14.92 knots per hour on a standardization trial Thursday, whereas the contract guaranteed speed was only 14 knots.

# OUR MID-SUMMER SHOE SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON

## Monday, July 31st

In accordance with our usual custom, at this season, we have marked, at attractive price reductions, all lines of summer footwear. These shoes represent qualities and values of our usual high standard of excellence, and at the reduced prices should be especially attractive, not only to our regular customers, but to others as well.

## FOR MEN

The reductions will include all the latest styles of summer shoes. Tan Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Leather, White Canvas and Buckskin, in both high and low cut; also Outing Shoes of every description, including Special Shoes for Tennis, Golf and other sports.

## FOR WOMEN

The reduced prices include the very latest and most popular styles in Tan Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, White Canvas and Buckskin, low shoes, pumps, and two and three-eyelet ties; also Tennis, Golf and Outing Shoes.

## FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

We have made reductions in Tan and Black Low Shoes, White Low Shoes, Barefoot Sandals and Ankle Ties.

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins  
47 Temple Place 15 West Street

# ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR FALL FAIR

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—The official program for the ninety-first annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society, of which John M. Danforth of this town is president, is being circulated today. It will be held on the society's farm in Topfield, Sept. 19 and 20.

The exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, carriages and farming implements will be held on the fair grounds and fruits, vegetables, flowers, garden products and women's handiwork will be displayed in a large tent.

On the morning of the opening day there will be a plowing and harrowing contest and in the afternoon a trial of draft cattle and farm horses. On Wednesday the society will meet on the grounds to elect officers. The annual dinner will be served.

Premiums, cash prizes and ribbons will be awarded to winners in all classes and in addition to these the society will offer \$100 to be divided into three prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 for the best exhibits from the granges of Essex county.

In November special premiums will be awarded by the trustees for the best crop of strawberries, currants, raspberries, peaches, plums and quinces.

The membership of the society includes farmers and grangers of all towns and cities in Essex county.

The exhibit will be in charge of John M. Danforth of Lynnfield, president; Asa T. Newhall, Lynn; Elius A. Emerson, Haverhill; Charles H. Preston, Danvers; George L. Averill, Andover, vice-president; Fred A. Smith of Ipswich, secretary; William S. Nichols of Salem, treasurer.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is a member of the board of trustees and in years past has given the event his patronage.

# WOMEN RESCUE MEN IN WATER

NEW YORK—Dr. S. B. Arvine of 792 Lincoln place, H. W. Dusenberry of 469 Fourth street and H. F. Wynkopp of 1574 Fifth street, all of Brooklyn, were rescued from the water in Jones Inlet, L. I. Friday by nine women bathers, who fought their way through the surf until they were near enough to throw a rope over the swamped launch, to which the tired men were clinging. The women then swam back to the beach, seized the other end of the rope and towed the launch and men ashore.

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# STATE COMPLETES TAX ASSESSMENTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS

State taxes assessed to the principal cities and towns of the state, upon the same basis of apportionment as last year, are as follows: Adams, \$10,450; Amesbury, \$9,403; Amherst, \$7,220; Andover, \$11,385; Arlington, \$16,610; Attleboro, \$21,560; Barnstable, \$3,360; Barre, \$2,860; Bedford, \$1,980; Belmont, \$9,295; Beverly, \$48,840; Billerica, \$4,015; Boston, \$1,880,395; Bourne, \$3,830; Braintree, \$9,185; Bridgewater, \$5,060; Brockton, \$63,800; Brookline, \$132,130; Cambridge, \$156,860; Chelsea, \$36,355; Chicopee, \$20,955; Clinton, \$12,925; Colchester, \$10,945; Concord, \$10,670; Dalton, \$6,270; Danvers, \$9,570; Dartmouth, \$5,885; Dedham, \$19,085; Dover, \$7,315; Easthampton, \$8,635; Easton, \$8,305; Everett, \$38,995; Fall River, \$13,013; Falmouth, \$12,485; Fitchburg, \$43,835; Foxboro, \$3,355; Framingham, \$10,940; Franklin, \$3,965; Gardner, \$12,155; Gloucester, \$33,275; Great Barrington, \$8,855; Greenfield, \$14,830; Hamorton, \$5,775; Hanover, \$2,365; Haverhill, \$47,795; Hingham, \$9,295; Holyoke, \$7,020; Hopkinton, \$8,745; Hull, \$7,205; Hyde Park, \$21,065; Ipswich, \$7,095; Lancaster, \$6,325; Lawrence, \$91,960; Lenox, \$8,415; Leominster, \$18,755; Lexington, \$11,605; Lowell, \$120,725; Ludlow, \$5,610; Lynn, \$107,580; Malden, \$6,045; Manchester, \$21,615; Mansfield, \$8,885; Marblehead, \$11,385; Marion, \$6,160; Marlboro, \$16,170; Medford, \$33,770; Melrose, \$23,760; Methuen, \$9,845; Middleboro, \$7,480; Milford, \$13,090; Milton, \$38,610; Nahant, \$10,285; Nantucket, \$4,875; Natick, \$11,990; Needham, \$8,415; New Bedford, \$122,540; Newburyport, \$18,920; Newton, \$106,810; North Adams, \$23,485; North Andover, \$7,290; North Attleboro, \$10,285; Northampton, \$21,230; Northbridge, \$8,415; Northfield, \$1,980; Norwood, \$19,415; Palmer, \$6,765; Peabody, \$16,280; Pittsfield, \$35,310; Plymouth, \$16,280; Provincetown, \$3,410; Quincy, \$43,450; Reading, \$8,085; Revere, \$22,330; Rockland, \$6,380; Rockport, \$4,840; Salem, \$51,205; Saugus, \$8,360; Seaside, \$6,215; Somerville, \$93,335; Southbridge, \$9,955; Spencer, \$6,105; Springfield, \$15,345; Stockbridge, \$5,885; Stoneham, \$7,700; Stoughton, \$5,500; Swampscott, \$14,905; Taunton, \$36,905; Tewksbury, \$1,980; Wakefield, \$13,750; Walpole, \$6,435; Waltham, \$39,710; Ware, \$7,920; Wareham, \$6,985; Watertown, \$21,340; Webster, \$14,300; Wellesley, \$19,910; West Springfield, \$10,340; Westfield, \$14,410; Weston, \$11,265; Westwood, \$3,630; Weymouth, \$12,265; Whitman, \$7,370; Winchendon, \$6,160; Winchester, \$18,480; Winthrop, \$10,830; Woburn, \$16,885; Worcester, \$204,270; Yarmouth, \$3,245.

# TEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR MINNESOTA GOOD ROADS IS PREDICTION

ST. PAUL—George W. Cooley, state highway engineer, and promoters of good roads in northern Minnesota, expects to see \$10,000,000 spent for good roads in Minnesota within the next two years under the provisions of the Elwell bill, passed by the last Legislature. Under this law shuttling property owners petition for the road, the county commissioners order it, the state pays one half the cost of building, the county one quarter and the property owners the remaining 25 per cent.

Already two petitions are being pushed for model roads in Winona county and one for road improvement and new roads in Beltrami county.

At a recent meeting of the permanent roads committee of the Northern Minnesota Development Association at Bemidji a project was put on foot for the building of a continuous road from East Grand Forks, on the western border of the state, to Duluth, on the eastern boundary, by way of Red Lake falls, Erskine, Bagley, Bemidji and Cass lake. That committee is now at work on detailed plans for this road. The consent of each county and most of the abutting property owners along its length must be obtained before the road can be started.

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Mr. Cooley, beginning Aug. 15, will conduct a three-days school for the employees of the state highway commission, including the 36 assistant state engineers and the 12 county superintendents, at Litchfield, Minn., preparatory to the coming campaign of road building.

# TEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR MINNESOTA GOOD ROADS IS PREDICTION

ST. PAUL—George W. Cooley, state highway engineer, and promoters of good roads in northern Minnesota, expects to see \$10,000,000 spent for good roads in Minnesota within the next two years under the provisions of the Elwell bill, passed by the last Legislature. Under this law shuttling property owners petition for the road, the county commissioners order it, the state pays one half the cost of building, the county one quarter and the property owners the remaining 25 per cent.

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# THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE

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Washington and Winter Streets

JUST A FEW SPECIALLY GOOD BARGAINS IN

### Women's Suits

After taking stock we decided to close out these few odd suits, of which there is only one of a kind.

The mark-downs are unusually large, and the opportunity to secure a fashionable suit at a nominal price should not be neglected.

**Imported Three-Piece Suit**—Foundation of heavy black satin—handsomely draped with heavily embroidered chiffon—waist, bolero effect—skirt with laced side panels—slight touches of iridescent gold trimmings—semi-fitting coat—irregular scalloped edges and heavy set in embroidered panels. As some of the gold trimming used on this dress is slightly tarnished, it has been reduced from **\$175.00** to..... **\$50.00**

**One Suit of Black Watered Silk Eolienne**—Skirt finished with inverted pleats—round-cornered jacket—novel effect over hips—wide shawl collar—deep cuffs. Former price **\$50.00**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of Blue Watered Silk Eolienne**—Plain skirt—coat trimmed with shawl collar and cuffs of black satin. Former price **\$50.00**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of Heavy Pongee**—Novelty coat trimmed with black satin and black and white striped skirt—very distinctive. Former price **\$40.00**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of Gray French Serge**—Over-drape effect on skirt—skirt trimmed with inverted pleats in center of back and center of front—set off with heavy soutache—coat has shawl collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidered soutache and black satin. Former price **\$40.00**. Now..... **\$15.00**

**One Suit of Black Silk Eolienne**—Plain skirt—novelty jacket—extra wide collar—buttoned with large ornaments—six rows of silk braid trimming over hips—deep cuffs. Former price **\$50.00**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of Black Pongee**—Skirt has over-drape effect—novelty coat—cut away in front—extra wide collar—trimmed with black and white striped satin and small metal buttons. Former price **\$37.50**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of Pongee**—Coat trimmed with black satin hood collar, finished with tassel—coat and skirt trimmed with 40 self-covered large buttons. Former price **\$25.00**. Now..... **\$18.75**

**One White Suit, Imported Basket Cloth**—Close fitting skirt with semi-empire waist line—with wide pleat and ornaments simulating a button-front effect—coat daintily embroidered with soutache braid—heavy lace panel over white satin, back and front, from neck to bottom of coat—side button effect with long shawl collar trimmed with soutache braid and hand embroidered. Size 38. Former price **\$75.00**. Now..... **\$28.75**

**One Suit of Black Pongee**—Wide collar of black moire silk. Former price **\$37.50**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of White French Serge**—Plaited skirt with wide band running from hip down the side and around to the back panel—coat trimmed with wide bands of self material. Former price **\$25.00**. Now..... **\$15.00**

**One Suit of White Novelty Basket Weave**—Skirt finished at bottom with plaits—panel effect of white fancy braid—coat trimmed with pearl buttons and three-inch braid—collar trimmed with grey and white novelty silk. Former price **\$30.00**. Now..... **\$25.00**

**One Suit of Hairline Stripe White Serge**—Skirt trimmed with black braid and buttons—coat trimmed with black braid and buttons and moire silk. Former price **\$32.50**. Now..... **\$15.00**

**One Suit of White Serge**—Plaited skirt—cuffs and shawl collar of black satin—collar falls in back almost to waist line and is finished with tassel. Former price **\$25.00**. Now..... **\$15.00**

**One Suit of White Hairline Stripe Serge**—Manish effect coat—with black trimmings on skirt and coat. Former price **\$25.00**. Now..... **\$15.00**

**One Suit of Pongee**—Richly trimmed with brown satin, ornamented with novelty stitching. Former price **\$25.00**. Now..... **\$18.75**

## FAMOUS DRESSMAKER TALKS

M. Drecol outlines tendency of fashions

WRITING of the dressmakers of Paris, M. Ch. Drecol, one of the leaders, says in the Delicater:

Most of the important houses are established within a stone's throw of one another on the Place de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome. On the outside, few of the houses have any particular individuality, for in this section of Paris the architecture is so uniform that it is almost impossible to tell where one house ends and another begins. Inside, however, behind the impassive graystone faces of the old houses, one finds that each establishment has a curiously distinctive personality that makes itself felt in its surroundings, its models, and even in the manikins that show its dresses.

The general tendency of the present fashions is toward a gradual drifting away from the dominant styles of the past two or three seasons. The change is coming so slowly that it is scarcely apparent as yet to an untrained eye and is only felt by the sixth sense of the dressmaker, which is acutely sensitive to any new development in fashions. Already there is a feeling for slightly wider skirts, though they are still narrow enough to leave the lines of the silhouette unchanged.

The high waistline has not been modified and when it is used, it is anywhere from two to four inches above the natural line. We are, however, making many of our afternoon and visiting gowns with the waistline in its natural place. Women who have worn the raised waistline for the past few years welcome the change and others who have never been able to wear it altogether successfully, are glad to have the status of the normal waistline recognized by the dressmakers.

The styles of the summer have a general tendency toward the Directoire period. The straight lines, short skirts and big revers, are all vaguely indicative of the fashions of that era. They furnish much of the inspiration of the dress of today, but we make no effort to copy them literally. In fact, it would be quite impossible, and not in the least desirable, to adhere closely to the lines

of any classical epoch. At most, we can only adapt certain ideas from the past to the needs of modern women. It would not be at all interesting to rehabilitate a bygone fashion and use it in its original existence. That has always been the history of dress and fashion.

### FOR DUSTY FURS

Rye flour is suggested as an effective "dry shampoo" for soiled and dusty furs, says the Continent. Heat the flour as hot as the hand can bear it, sprinkle thickly through the fur, then shake and brush out. The dust will come with the flour.

### PAD FOR IRONERS

A floor pad of newspapers, piled two inches high or so, will be the delight of the busy ironer, according to an exchange. One side should be covered with floor linen, the other with carpet—the linen for summer and the carpet for winter.

### NEW STATIONERY

The stationery which is considered particularly smart in Paris at present is that which has what is called a granite surface. It comes in all the fashionable and desirable colors.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

### LINEN WHITER

Never go in for cheap dish towels if you dislike dingy effects. Linen ones keep much whiter than cotton, as the latter turn gray from constant use, however carefully handled.—Exchange.

### SEW WITH RAFFIA

It is a very good idea to sew matings with raffia, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. It is strong and comes in all colors to match, and is much more inconspicuous than thread.

## COLORS' ORIGIN

From the cochineal insect we gain not only scarlet, but also carmine, crimson and purple lakes.

Sepia comes from the cuttlefish, being the fluid it discharges to make the water around it opaque when it is attacked. The camel gives Indian yellow, while ivory chips are the source of ivory black and bone black.

Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and impure potassium carbonate. Prussic acid is formed in the process. Blue-black is the charcoal of the vine stalk. Turkey red is made from the madder plant; gamboge, from the yellow sap of a tree in Siam; raw sienna is a natural earth found near Sienna and burnt umber is an earth from Umbria.

Ultramarine is made from lapis-lazuli and the real article is naturally very expensive. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodine of mercury and vermilion is the Philadelphia ore known as cinnabar.—Philadelphia North American.

### MOTOR COAT

An English firm has just placed on the market a smart leather coat specially adapted for motoring. It is light, and suitable for summer wear, says the New York Tribune. It is to be had in various shades, including tan, blue, chocolate and green. This firm also manufactures the leather smock, a useful full length slip which can be worn over any motoring coat.

### HOLDS THE VEIL

You can keep a new veil from stretching by threading the sewing machine with silk of the same color and stitching carefully along each edge. The stitching will not show and the veil will remain always in good condition.—New York Press.

### SEATS RENEWED

When cane seats are relaxed turn the chair upside down, pour boiling water over it, scour in hot soapsuds and rinse again in boiling water, when the cane should be found to have contracted.—Montreal Star.

## PARIS POINTERS

Jeweled ornaments for the hair in evening are much in evidence.

Nearly all lingerie frocks are worn over colored slips of soft liberty satin or china silk.

White Tegal straw hats are trimmed with frills of valenciennes.

Loose mesh canvas is a popular fabric for the white hat.

Dark blue seems to be the favorite color for suits, frocks and wraps.

As a trimming for dull shades white is much seen.

Separate wraps are made of dark blue taffeta.

Sailor collars are now appearing in serge.

Woolen embroidery and woolen lace are used to a great extent on lingerie frocks.—Kansas City Star.

## TAKE EASY SHOES

"Take plenty of shoes—comfortable shoes," is invariably the advice of returned European tourists to others about to embark.

Few Americans can wear European shoes with comfort, so it is just as well to provide all the necessities beforehand. Good, stout walking shoes are imperative—better take two pairs. One or two pairs of pretty slippers or pumps for afternoon wear, and a dainty pair of evening shoes—these will cover your needs. And important, too, are rubbers.—Washington Herald.

## ONE-SIDED EFFECT

A pretty one-sided effect for trimming a waist is to have rows of insertion of varying lengths set into the yoke, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Beginning with a short strip on one side, make each row a bit longer till the last strip on the other side is about twice as long as the first one.

## WELCOME GIFT

Many a guest likes to leave some simple gift with her hostess as a reminder of the happy visit. Nothing more appropriate could be found than a guest book, says the Newark News. The stores now offer a large variety of these books in a wide range of prices. Some of them have many mottoes or toasts of hospitality that are both quaint and interesting.

## WAIST LINE GETTING HIGHER

Paris leading women to the Empire fashions

THE most interesting news from Paris is that we are headed straight for the Empire waist line, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. We thought its lasting qualities were slight; we believed that its endurance was only a thing of a few months. But we have not had the normal waist line in style for a year, and now we are compelled to believe that we will see it less than ever after this month.

Abroad they are making the gowns with waist lines practically under the arms; in fact, they are not waist lines at all, but a band of trimming running around the figure to divide the frock into two parts. It is said by those who know styles over there that everything will follow this fashion, whether it is an undergarment or a top coat.

Already the loose wraps of satin, which have been so much in fashion for a year, have taken on an Empire waist line. This is done in quite an ingenious manner. There is a yoke which has kimono or raglan sleeves with an extension about three inches below the arm, to which the scant lower part of the coat is attached.

The yoke is cut into irregular lines and sometimes heavily corded to give a smart appearance; again it is merely finished off with three rows of stitching. It has become quite the fashion with all such yokes to arrange the lower edge into battlements, or scallops, or irregular squares. In the old days the Empire yokes were usually straight under the arms, but this is a bit severe in this day of ornamental slashing.

All gowns that are important have the high waist line. It is usually exaggerated on the evening frocks, so much that they look like copies of the ones worn by Mme. Recamier. It is only a step from this to the deep décolletage of Empire days and the use of the little puff sleeve. This was an exceptionally pretty fashion on young, attractive figures.

The slim, straight skirt of Empire and directoire days we have had with us for some time. The high waist also has been with us, but not to such an extent as Paris is developing it at present. If we accept it we shall have to learn how to cut the front seam of the skirt at the waist line a bit better than we know now; it needs to be curved in to give an impression of slenderness below the bust to the hips. If it does not have this

## PANSIES AND SCALLOPS FOR TOWEL OR SCA

Attractive design for the home embroiderer



TOWELS or scarfs are charming when finished with this scallop on the ends. The lower leaves of the pansies are in the solid satin stitch, and the upper ones are outlined and filled in with the seeding stitch. The stems of the plant are done in the same way, and the stems and straight lines are done in the outline stitch. The loops are well padded, and closely buttonholed. Mercerized cotton No. 20 should be used.

## BLUE SERGE WHITE TRIMMED

Collars and cuffs finished with black soutache

BLUE serge is a pronounced favorite for tailored suits. One of the new fancies is to trim it with white cloth, and this costume shows the collar and cuffs of that material finished with a little black soutache, while black soutache is also used on coat and skirt. The suit is cut on the latest and most approved lines. The sailor collar finishing the short cut-away coat is new and very becoming.

The four-gored skirt, with the side gores cut in sections to give a trimming effect is one of the latest.

Many women do not find the big collar at the back becoming and in its stead can be used the narrow collar with pointed revers.

The trimming portions on the front and back gores of the skirt can be omitted, or could be made from contrasting material.

Velvet trimmings are to be used with the later season and the collar and cuffs of velvet, with the pieces on the front and back gores of the skirt omitted would combine to make a costume quite as smart yet distinctly unlike the one shown.

For a woman of medium size the coat will require 4½ yards of material 27, 2¾ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 for the collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 7 yards 27, 5½ yards 36 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide.

A pattern of the coat (7044) sizes 34 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt (7010) sizes 22 to 30 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## Educated Girl

A girl's education is incomplete she has learned:

- To sew.
- To cook.
- To mend.
- To be gentle.
- To value time.
- To dress neatly.
- To keep a secret.
- To avoid idleness.
- To be self-reliant.
- To darn stockings.
- To make good bread.
- To keep a house tidy.
- To be above gossiping.
- To make home happy.
- To control her temper.
- To take care of the baby.
- To sweep down cobwebs.—Philadelphia Record.

## CERISE REIGNS

The liking for cerise, or cherry, called by many, has not abated, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Touches of it first appeared in the spring it was thought to be m passing fancy, but now we see trimming all kinds of gowns for tailor-made to the elaborate frock. One of the latest uses to the color has found its way to separate collar and cuff sets of worn with white serge or linen suits. The collars are enormous and likewise the cuffs. Pocket cravats and often the handbag, call the color scheme.

## SPOT BRUSH

The spot brush, designed especially for scrubbing soiled places on one's dress, says the Newark News, has a wooden handle curved slightly, much pressure can be brought to the bristles are quite stiff and firmly into a wooden back an inch. These brushes come in black or white.

## LITTLE COAT SUMMER FEATURE

Very modish and worn in large numbers

THE little coat is one of the most charming features of this summer's modes and it seems as if all the famous dressmakers were vying one with the other in turning out costumes of whose success this detail is the keynote, according to the New York Sun.

The sheer summer robe worn beneath the coat may be a marvel of cobwebby fineness and patient handwork and costly lace or it may be a very simple affair, charming of line and material, but in either case it is the coat that catches the eye, the coat that gives the costume its originality and cachet.

One must admit that this adorable little garment has not yet come into its own here. You may see models of the type referred to in some of the important houses and you may have encountered perhaps a dozen such costumes here and there, but correspondents write of them as fairly epidemic wherever smart Parisians congregate, and perhaps even yet before the summer season dies American women will take them up enthusiastically on this side of the water.

Of course the last word of modishness decrees that there shall be some detail linking the coat with the frock worn under it, that it shall be made plain to the observing that this is no mere separate coat. The French designer repeats the color or trimming of the coat somewhere about the frock, very lightly perhaps, very unobtrusively, but firmly enough to link the component parts of the costume into one homogeneous whole.

And yet this is not always the case, and the thrifty woman may make her piquant little coat do duty with more than one costume if she is so inclined.

For example, there is the short taffeta coat bordered by bouffiness of the silk and otherwise untrimmied save for touches of black velvet. One might have it in any gay or dainty color and it would do for wear over any dainty white summer frock or any sheer colored frock with which its color would harmonize. The shape of this coat is good and the

puffed bands and cords are quite it is in the velvet note that the French touch is found, the dot "L." Velvet ribbon is tied in a double loops and set at just the point on the coat back to lend high waist line. But the long as of the velvet do not fall down on coat back. No indeed. They are through the silk under the bow beneath the coat, appearing again under the edge of the middle belt floating freely over the sheer white skirt. A very simple thing that might copy, but indescribably smart.

## OLD-TIME MOD

If we were to look over some plates displaying gowns of 40 years we would find many hints for the making of our own frocks, for these ideas are being revived, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. At latest is the use of plaited ribbon in scalloped rows around the on the skirt and for trimming waist.

## DOWN PILLOW

Those who have been troubled sitting through of down in pillows are glad to learn of the following: Iron the muslin interlining wrong side with a hot iron when well rubbed in beeswax. It will act like varnish on the smock face, and thus prevent the down sifting through.—New York Press.

## PEAS SWEETER

Peas are much sweeter if not from the vine until they are about cooked, says the Newark News. However, one must depend on the men for her supply of peas do not their sweetness by shelling at time. Do not shell until ready to



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## ASPARAGUS BED LASTS LONG

Cost may seem large, but it is easily maintained

EVERY home garden should have an asparagus bed. If people knew how easily a bed may be started and maintained, every one would have enough plants to supply the family. For very best results only one-year-old plants should be chosen for making an asparagus bed. These plants are grown from seed sown in the spring. Between mid-summer and fall the strongest growing ones should be marked for removal to the permanent bed. If the seedlings are not grown on the home place, the would-be asparagus grower should visit some near-by grower and make personal selection. Even if a little extra price has to be paid for them, this will be money well invested.

In the autumn or in the spring, if desired, the ground should be plowed deeply and harrowed immediately after. In a small garden digging and raking will take the place of plowing and harrowing. It is highly desirable that the soil be very rich, because asparagus demands a great deal of plant food. This can be supplied by stable manure, supplemented with commercial fertilizers, rich in potash and phosphoric acid. When growth starts in the spring, two or three small applications of nitrate of soda may be made at intervals of two weeks.

The plants may be set in the beds during October. It is best, however, not to set them at that season unless the tops have begun to turn yellow. If the plants do not turn yellow soon enough to be set before very cold weather arrives, it is best to let them stay in the ground where they are until spring. Roots may be stored in a pit dug in the soil of the garden. A good way to manage this is to bore some large auger holes in the bottom of a barrel, dig a hole somewhat deeper than the barrel, which should be sunk full depth in the soil. A conical air space beneath the barrel will permit the escape of any water that gets into the barrel from above. The roots having been carefully dug, should be placed close together in the barrel and covered with soil. A heap of straw or leaves held down by earth should be placed on top as soon as very cold weather arrives. It is not desirable to wait until spring to buy asparagus plants unless one is sure that he will get the ones he has selected the season previous.

Whether the bed is made in the fall or in the spring, the method of setting is the same. The roots must be planted deep to get the crowns well below the surface of the cultivating tools. Eight inches is considered a good depth, though, if the soil is light 10 inches or even a foot may be better. In heavy soils, even less than eight inches may be allowed. The plants should be placed in the rows not less than 18 inches apart, and the

rows at least three feet apart where horse cultivation is practised.

Wherever possible the bed should be cultivated by a horse so as to save labor.

Where space is at a premium and a horse cannot be employed the distance between rows may be shortened to two feet, or if the old style "beds" with five rows in a bed are used the plants may be set 18x18 inches and then a path two feet wide left between each pair of beds.

If plants are set in the spring, it is not desirable to cut any stalks until the spring of the third year. When fall planted, cutting may start in the second following spring. It is advisable, however, not to cut very much the first year that cuttings are made. Cutting should be stopped by the first of June. After the third year and for many years to follow, cuttings may be made as late as July 1.

When once set, an asparagus bed will last a lifetime. Home beds which the writer knows have yielded family supplies for over 30 years without any special care beyond an annual liberal application of manure and fertilizer. Therefore while the original cost of an asparagus bed may seem rather large, the investment is a permanent one and one that will pay big dividends in delicious stalks to say nothing of the advantage of growing a home supply.

Probably a dozen varieties of asparagus are listed by American seedsmen and nurserymen. Some of these, however, are not of much account. The leading variety in this country is the Palmetto. It is very prolific and produces large shoots of excellent quality. The Argenteuil is a French sort, extensively grown in the neighborhood of Paris and to some extent in the United States. It does not do well on heavy soils. Barr's Mammoth is very popular with truckers who supply the Philadelphia market. Probably the two first mentioned will give best satisfaction in the home garden.

In cutting, only the strong shoots should be selected. As soon as the bed begins to show many weak shoots, cutting should be stopped for the season, so the plants may recuperate. In Europe the practise is to break the shoots off just below the surface of the ground. In this country a knife is used. The blade is thrust in the soil beside the shoot and the cut made beneath the surface. Care must be taken not to injure other shoots that are getting ready to come up. For best quality shoots should not be blanched by earthing up, that is, covering them with soil. Green shoots, these which grow naturally, are very much superior in quality to the white and are greatly preferred by people of discriminating taste.

## LESSONS IN MAKING OF SWEETS

IV.—Bon-bons. Series of seven

PLACE the centers we have made on the left hand side of where we intend to work. Leave a space on the table large enough to hold the saucen and on the right hand lay a sheet of grease-proof paper. Above this place small quantities of the various things we intend to decorate the bon-bons with when coated, i. e., crystallized rose leaves for pink bon-bons that are flavored with rose; violets for those flavored with violet, etc., always trying to have the outside decoration giving some hint of the inside flavor if the bon-bon centers are coated with chocolate. If, however, as in this lesson, they are to be coated with fondant, then we can decorate how we will, as the color of the fondant tells the flavor more or less.

Having everything to hand, including the bottle of reducing syrup, we now place in a small saucen a portion, say about half a pound of the coating fondant with a tablespoonful of syrup. Place this saucen over another half full of boiling water in such a manner as to prevent the steam escaping, yet the top saucen must not touch the water. Keep moving the fondant about till it begins to melt and then beat it; when as thick as very thick cream take all off the heat. Boil till it forms a nice, thick thread as you lift the spatula from it. Remove spatula altogether and take a wire ring in the right hand (this you can get at any good ironmonger's—it is a small round ring about the size of a cent, attached to a twisted wire handle); beat the fondant with this and quickly toss in one of the ball-shaped centers with the left hand; cover it with the fondant, then take it out by means of the ring, rub a little of the tail of the fondant off at side of saucen, taking care not to touch the ring, and turn it right over to the grease-proof paper in such a way that the ring seems for a tiny moment to rest on the coated ball, gently draw up the ring taking care not to break the thread that is still attached to the bonbon and lightly twist it round the sweet till it breaks off, then quickly put on whatever you wish to decorate the sweet with. This requires practice, so do not be discouraged that at first failures seem to result; persevere and the knack will at last come and a dainty sweet be the result. It should

when set look delicate, glossy and shapely, and may be moved with ease from the paper and gently stored in boxes.

Should the syrup get too thick, add from time to time more syrup; if however the mixture runs off the centers too much add a little more fondant; but practise will keep it in working order to the end. More hot water may be added from time to time, but never on any account let the fondant get more than warm, else the sweets when set will present a dull and spotted look.

To coat the rolls, cubes, etc., a slightly different method is followed. Instead of the ring we use a wire two-pronged fork. On taking the sweet out of the fondant we leave as little tail on as possible, and on turning the sweet onto the paper we very slightly raise the fork at right angles from the sweet and draw sharply away, so that two slightly raised bars remain on the sweet, then decorate. A very important thing to remember is to beat the fondant each time before putting another center in to be coated. Instead of bon-bon centers we may coat halves of nuts, placing another half on the top when coated, centers of preserved ginger, pineapple or melon—anything in fact we like.

### OMIT STARCH

The dissatisfaction with a great many suit linings comes from the laundering. Some people get so into the habit of starching everything in the way of a dress material that they cannot quite make up their minds not to dip the garments "in just a very thin starch." The result is that the coats do not "hang" but have an angular look and the first time either coats or dresses are worn they become horribly wrinkled, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Just have the course for once not to starch your linings suits.

### GOOD IMITATIONS

So many women give up the use of cigarettes nowadays that substitutes are constantly being sought for. Very good imitations of them, made of horsehair, can now be found in the shops.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

## EMBARGO ON WASHING IN SYRIA

Forty-day order and the end of an old custom

The following tale is a reminiscence of her childhood related by an old Syrian cook to the writer, who made her acquaintance during a three years' sojourn in the Lebanon mountains. The story is written down as nearly as possible in the words in which it was told, though there are a few interpolations in the way of descriptive details, and the real name of the village has been withheld.

YOU cannot imagine how bright the little Syrian village of Kaifoon looked on a spring morning 40 years ago, as the brilliant sunshine lighted up its somewhat dull-colored houses with their flat earth roofs.

Two days before the hot east wind had been blowing, but now the air was fresh and cool, for a shower of rain had just fallen. Over the valley to the west a beautiful rainbow hung, and some of the villages on the opposite hillside were seen through a film of orange, green and blue. The mulberry trees on the terraces were already putting forth their young leaves of a tender, golden green. So brightly did the light play among them that it seemed as though sunbeams, which had been imprisoned in the buds, had sprung out to dance around the leaves with their companions in the air.

But in the houses there was consternation, for the wife of the Sheikh had ordered that the people of Kaifoon should not wash their clothes for 40 days. This order was in accordance with an ancient custom, which had been observed for many generations. If we could have peeped into a little one-room house that nestled among the mulberry trees we should have found the inhabitants discussing the order.

"It is very wrong and unjust to keep up such a custom!" said Hana, the head of the household.

"What shall I do?" demanded his wife. We were going to wash today, and the dress I have on is my last clean one."

Her sister Assma was standing near. She glanced at a little boy and girl playing on the floor. "The children have no more clothes either," said she, "and they cannot wear those for forty days."

"Some people," broke in Kairthy, "manage to wash a few things and dry them indoors without being seen. We have only this small room and could not hide anything; everybody who came to the door would know. But we must have some things washed for baby," she concluded, with a loving look toward her tiny son.

"Well, as I said before, Kairthy," exclaimed Hana, "they have no right to give such an order. I say the washing must be done as usual at my house. My family shall not be compelled to live without washing for forty days."

The two women accordingly set to

work. They built a fireplace of stones in a little archway behind the house, and soon the pine wood fire was crackling away merrily, ready to boil the clothes in the great copper pan. Kairthy and Assma sat on the ground not far from the fire with bowls and pans and trays for the clean clothes all around them. As soon as they had finished washing some clothes, Assma went up the stone staircase on the side of the house, and spread them out on the roof to dry. Only a quarter of an hour was required for the drying process in the warm Syrian sunshine.

In the afternoon a messenger came from the house of the Sheikh, Ibrahim, to say that Mart Ibrahim wished to see Hana.

Hana was plowing his terraces, but he found a neighbor's boy to guide the oxen during his absence, and made his way up the hill to Ibrahim's dwelling. He walked into the reception room, where Mart Ibrahim quickly appeared. "Why has my order been disregarded and washing done at thy house today, O Hana?" she inquired angrily.

"O, my lady," he replied, "is not the custom which forbids us to wash our clothes for 40 days a cruel and wrong one? The rich people like yourselves can have fresh clothes for each of the 40 days, but with most of us it is very different. There are in our house my wife, her sister and our three little children, one of whom is only five weeks old. I am a poor man and can give them very few clothes, so that we cannot live decently for 40 days without washing anything. Thou art wise and wilt see that it is almost impossible."

By this time the angry expression on Mart Ibrahim's face had changed to a thoughtful one.

"Good," she replied, "what you say is true, O Hana, the custom shall never be observed again."

"Peace be to thy lips. May thy goods increase," said Hana, as he withdrew, and he returned with a light heart to his little home.

### CANDLES WILL FIT

To make candles self-fitting, do not cut in the candle, but hold its end for a few moments in hot water. This will soften the wax, and then the candle may be easily pressed down into the candlestick, which it will fit perfectly.—San Diego Union.

### EGG TIMERS

Electric cooking devices for table use call for an egg timer, for breakfast at least. These timers come mounted in wood, china or glass, and may be relied on quite as faithfully as one's watch, and yet they do not demand so constant attention.—Newark News.

## WOMEN OF WONDERFUL GRACE

Bearing head-loads gives Jamaicans a fine carriage



Jamaican women carrying garden produce to market; heavy loads easily balanced while walking at good pace

VISITORS to Jamaica frequently return home quite enthusiastic about the wonderful grace and carriage of the native negro women of the island, especially those who live in the country districts. And if the traveler wishes to know the reason why, as some one has put it, "they are the most graceful walkers in the world," let him seek some shady spot of observation on one of the high roads leading to Kingston on market day. Groups of country women will be seen bearing heavy loads in baskets or bundles on their heads similar to those shown in the illustration. These baskets contain garden produce, consisting of vegetables and fruits for sale in the market, and some of these women carry their burdens many miles to turn their goods into an extremely small amount of cash.

But as one sees these native women swinging along the roads at a great pace

in the hot sun, light-hearted, happy, laughing all the time, notwithstanding their enormous head weights, one is filled with admiration. With head erect, straight neck, chest flung forward and arms swinging freely, they keep up a long, easy stride, and yet the grace of their movement is something that in more civilized parts we only dream of.

Early in childhood the practise of head-weight carrying is made a fine art with the Jamaican native women, and so expert do they become that one constantly meets them stepping along at a good round pace in the greatest unconcern with a tall heavy head-load perched at a perilous angle. But the balance is always maintained and one never sees a collapse, while the agility displayed in regulating the exact degree of poise necessary to avoid trouble, seems to result in producing some of the finest walking women in the world.



Featherweight Coiffures As distinctive as they are airy and graceful. Simonson's excellent skill exhibited in the ease of arrangement. This artistic supremacy is reflected in our stemless Payche Knot—summer comfort combined with elegance of effect. Beautiful illustrations upon request.

### Our Everlasting Hair Wave,

rivaling Nature, adds the charm of youthfulness to every type of femininity. Dampness and shampooing make it curl all the more—guaranteed.

### Women Living Outside New York

may order wholly through correspondence as thousands have done. No shade of hair is too rare for us to match in color, quality and texture. The personal attention I give to all such orders is the keynote of "Fifty Years of Success."



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Every Thing in Hair Goods

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## TRIED RECIPES

### BEEF CAKE

TAKE the remains of cold roast beef, to each pound of cold meat allow ¼ pound of bacon or ham; seasoning to taste, of pepper and salt, one small bunch of minced savory herbs, one or two eggs. Mince the beef very finely (if underdone, it will be better), add to it the bacon, which must also be chopped very small, and mix well together. Season, stir in the herbs, and bind with an egg, or two should one not be sufficient. Make it into small square cakes, about half an inch thick, fry them in hot drippings and serve in a dish with good gravy poured round them.

### DEVILED EGGS

Boil hard as many eggs as required, cut lengthwise in half, extract the yolks, rub to a smooth paste with a little melted butter, salt, pepper and a very little vinegar and mustard; fill the hollowed whites with this paste and serve on a platter which has been covered with lettuce leaves.

### JAM OMELET

This recipe will take six eggs, four ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of apricot, strawberry or any jam that may be preferred. Make a plain omelet and leave flat in the pan. When quite firm, and nicely browned on one side, turn it carefully on to a hot dish, spread over the middle of it the jam, and fold the omelet over on each side; sprinkle sifted sugar over, and serve very quickly.

A pretty dish of small omelets may be made by dividing the batter into three or four portions, and frying them separately; they should then be spread each one with a different kind of preserve, and the omelets rolled over. Always sprinkle sweet omelets with sifted sugar before sending them to the table.

### BROILED KIDNEYS

Take one quart of milk, put in a double boiler and let come to a boil; mix nine tablespoonfuls of flour with one pint of cold milk, and stir into the boiling milk and let it remain on the fire until well cooked. Beat into the yolks of 12 eggs, six tablespoonfuls of sugar and three of melted butter. Take the boiler from the fire and stir in.

### EGG PUDDING

Split veal kidney lengthwise, removing all fat, and broil over a clear fire for 12 or 15 minutes; baste with butter while broiling, season with salt, pepper, butter and a little chopped parsley. Serve hot.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## HOME HELPS

There is no better way to remove egg stains from silver than by rubbing vigorously with a damp cloth dipped in salt.

When washing fins, use soda and hot water. After drying them polish with a little dry flour or powdered whiting and a clean cloth.

In keeping vegetables do not keep different kinds in the same basket. If you do there is danger of deterioration in flavor.

If doughnuts do not take on a golden brown crust as soon as they are dropped into the lard it is because it is not hot enough.

Fish may be scalded more easily by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

Rain water and soap will remove machine oil from washable fabrics, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

Do not soak green vegetables. Wash them quickly in cold water just before they are to be cooked or served.

## PREPARED DUSTER

A woman who has done some experimenting in the prepared dusters says that this formula she has found most satisfactory, according to an exchange. She takes a quart of gasoline, eight ounces of whiting and an eighth of an ounce of oxalic acid. When the ingredients are thoroughly mixed she immerses the cloths, whether cotton or wool, and then hangs them in the open air to dry. A cloth treated in this way does not soil the hands and dust will cling to the cloth instead of being scattered in every direction in the dusting process.

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FURNITURE IN EVERY PERIOD  
FOR EVERY PLACE  
130 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON 376 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

**WOODWORTH'S**  
Trailing Arbutus Talcum  
This is the FINEST, and most delicately scented Talcum ever put before the public. When you have tried this new odor, you won't wonder at your getting tired of the old timers.  
Remember the name WOODWORTH'S  
At All Toilet Counters  
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**Bathygene Bath Powder** The Modern Bath Necessity. A delicate powder that will sweeten scent, as well as freshen and refine the air of the bathroom. It will soften the water making it more cleansing—remove all traces of perspiration (and its odor) and leave the skin surface smooth as velvet. The perfume is rich and ESPECIALLY DELIGHTFUL exquisite, and will literally last for days. For the morning ablution—for the bath—for baby. Large metal package, 25c delivered. Sample and Booklet FREE. FRANCO-AMERICAN HYGIENIC CO., 121 East 13th St., CHICAGO

**ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH**  
WORKS WONDERS  
Most Economical and Best for all starching, because it goes farther and does better work than any other starch.  
Requires no Boiling, but may be boiled if desired. Perfect results in hot or cold water.  
Saves Time, Labor, Trouble. Will not stick to the iron, get lumpy or injure the finest fabric.  
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ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH CO.  
Central St. Dept. F. Boston, Mass.  
Janes Shirt Waists, Skirts, Laces, Linens, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and all starched things look like NEW.  
Blue Package 10c

## IN DAYS OF BRASS AND PEWTER

Charming patterns turned out, and may still be had

BEFORE the days of Sheffield plate, in households which could not afford to have silver in every day use, brass and pewter took the place of the latter for many things for the table and of general domestic utility. The shapes frequently followed the patterns that were being used for silverware, and are often very charming.

They are seldom elaborately decorated, says an exchange, but their color and the play of light and shade on their shiny surface is quite enough to make them interesting.

For some things pewter had the advantage in that it was more easily kept clean, and it also was more cheaply worked besides being the more inexpensive metal, so that things which were not exposed to much direct heat were often made of it.

These were plates and dishes, salt cellars, mustard pots, pepper casters, mugs, measures and teapots. Brass, which was the stronger metal and not so easy to melt, was used for things where strength had to be combined with a fairly light weight and those things which were used near the fire.

Another class of brassware may be described as fireside furniture, such as fenders, fireirons and such things. The brass fenders and coal boxes of the Chippendale and later Georgian periods are well known and fairly common, but the small fireirons, such as tongs and shovels, are not so usual, and a complete set hanging on its stand is rare, and if found should be highly treasured. These are of course entirely hand wrought, which gives a very pleasing play of light and shade on their surfaces. The metal they are made of is quite thick and has a very different appearance to the thin, machine rolled sheet brass used in making up modern sets.

All sorts of kitchen utensils were also made of this metal, such as chestnut roasters, little scales of brass and copper

of the type generally carried by figures of justice. Some of the ladies and skimmers are very quaint in shape and are well worth acquiring. In buying old brass things it is well not to have anything to do with objects much decorated with repousse plaques and handsome armorial designs, unless they have a very well authenticated history. Genuine pieces of that description are very rare and the designs are easily copied or added to old pieces, generally Dutch milk pans.

Trays and plates strengthened round the edge with an inlet iron wire are not old; neither are brass fireirons of which the rods consist of a shell brass tubing over an iron core. Electrotypes copies may be known by a curious granular appearance on the back, and it is well to know that this process is largely used for reproductions.

### DUCK FOR FLOOR

Duck, quite the same as that used for making tents, makes an excellent floor covering for the summer cottage or bungalow, especially if it serves as a background for the simple braided or woven rag rugs, says the Newark News. This duck—the 16-ounce is its technical name—may be found in many colors, either plain or with all-over designs. It should be laid over carpet paper.

### CEYLON FRAPPE

Boil two cups each of water and sugar five minutes, pour it over the shaved rind of half an orange and half a lemon, and let it stand till cold. Cover one teaspoon of Ceylon tea with one cup of boiling water and let it steep 10 minutes; add juice of half a lemon, two cups of orange juice and one cup of pineapple or strawberry juice and freeze soft.

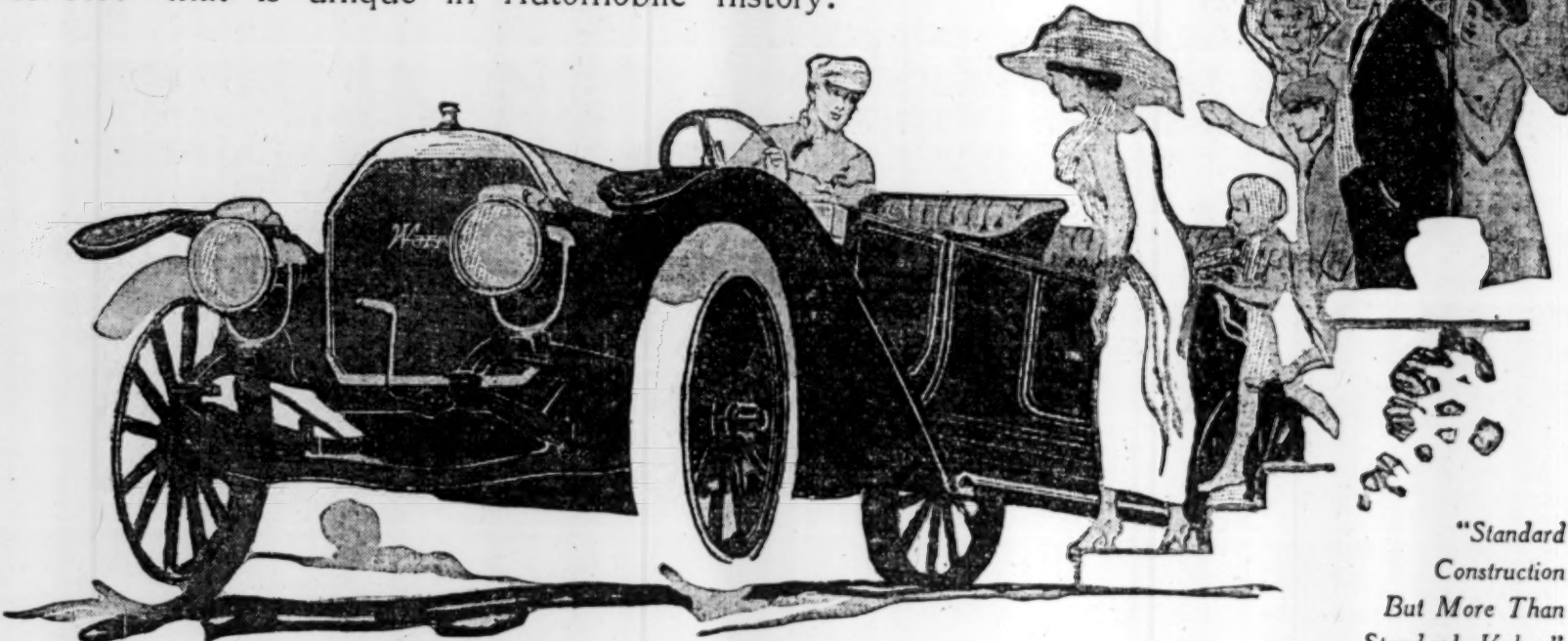


# Warren 1912

Now Ready to Make Deliveries

## The Warren Has "Made Good"

wherever it has been sold—and it will continue to make good because every Warren has back of it a service—a factory service and a dealer service that is unique in Automobile history.



"Standard Construction But More Than Standard Value."

## A Champion Car

Recall the Warren record for 1911, and you will remember that it established its title as one of the staunchest, fastest, best built stock cars in America. You will remember that it holds two official American records for five and ten miles in the 161 to 230 piston displacement class—that it went through the racking, tearing strain of that famous 24-hour race at Los Angeles on April 9th last, covering 1167 miles in 24 hours without a single motor adjustment or tire change, establishing a world record for mileage and speed.

### Favorite in "Auto Capital"

Ask the people of Detroit—where sixty per cent of the world's automobiles are made—what they think of the Warren, and they will point to the large number of Warren cars on Detroit streets and tell you that for the season of 1911 Detroiters gave the Warren preference. They will tell you that the company is ultra-conservative. That it has never failed to meet a promise; that it never made a promise it didn't know in advance it could keep. That it has never sacrificed quality for low price—has never hesitated to spend money on improvement—has been quick and eager to take advantage of every practical advance in automobile engineering, but always adhering to the proven, tried-out, the practical.

They will tell you that this policy of refinement and improvement has brought their cars a reputation for

durability, reliability, simplicity and economy. They will tell you that the factory is managed by practical automobile men who know the automobile business thoroughly.

### Warren Owners Boost

Ask any Warren owner what he thinks of his car. He will tell you that it has made good—that it is capable of duplicating any record made by any Warren on track or speedway. Keep in mind the fact that the Warren has always made good—and you will appreciate why this 1912 announcement without adjectives or flourishes of any kind is of vital interest to everyone contemplating the purchase of an automobile.

The Warren Company has always dealt in facts—it has never been boastful—never claimed the earth—has always and everywhere fulfilled its promises.

### Finer Finish—Full Equipment

Warren models for 1912 have the staunchness, stability, quality, reliability, power and speed that distinguished Warren cars the past season, but added to these features is mechanical and detail refinement wherever possible. The 1912 motors are even more flexible, more eagerly responsive, more silent. All the valves are enclosed within an aluminum case, keeping the oil in and shutting out the dust, dirt and sand, contributing to durability. The springs in the 1912 cars are more flexible, more resilient—easier riding, because they are longer and wider, and each leaf thinner and of especially tempered spring steel, giving more strength with flexibility. The fine thing about the Warren proposition is that all cars come completely equipped.

## THREE GREAT WARREN MODELS FOR 1912

All Completely Equipped—Immediate Deliveries

### Warren "12-40" \$1700

Detachable fore-doors and ventilators. Muffler cut-out. 34x3 1/2 inch tires, demountable rims, tire irons for one extra tire. Searchlight gas tank with enameled steel shell, three oil lamps and two gas head-lights, black enameled. Coat and robe rack and foot rest. Two complete and distinct sets of ignition—Bosch magneto, high tension distributor, and eight separate spark plugs.

**Brief Specifications**  
116-inch wheel base. 34x3 1/2 inch tires. Demountable rims.  
Motor 44x4 1/2 inch bore and stroke. Three-bearing crank shaft and integral three-bearing cam shaft. All valves enclosed with removable aluminum hand plate. Crank case, oil pan, valve covers, water jacket, fan bracket, all aluminum.

**Transmission**—chrome vanadium steel gears carried in one-piece aluminum case; cam shaft and countershaft on roller bearings as large as those used in 30-H. P. cars.

**Clutch** of well known Warren cone type with extremely wide face and adjustable slip springs.

**Front Axle** drop forged "I" Beam, equipped with Timken roller bearings.

**Rear Axle** full-floating type; one-piece pressed steel housing differential remov-

able by simply removing cap and shafts. 14-inch brake drums and torque rod of unusual strength. Two large Spicer joints on propeller shaft.

Double drop pressed steel frame providing 10 1/2-inch road clearance and giving stylish low-hung appearance.

**Cooling** is by the highest grade cellular type radiator, centrifugal pump and six-blade 16-inch fan. Heating trouble is unknown on Warren cars.

**Spring**: Rear, three-quarter elliptic, 48 inches long by 2 1/4 inches wide; front, semi-elliptic, 38 inches long by 2 1/4 inches wide. These specifications can give you no real idea of the big value in this car—to judge it fairly you must see it.

### Warren "12-35" \$1500

With Warren Silk Mohair Top, Top Cover and Automatic Windshield.

Five-passenger Touring Car. Fore-Door Roadster.

Detachable fore-doors and ventilators. Muffler cut-out. 34x3 1/2 inch tires. Universal Quick Detachable rims. Searchlight gas tank, 3 oil lamps and 2 gas head-lights, enameled. Enamelled horn. Coat and robe rack and foot rest. Also includes two complete and distinct sets of ignition—Bosch

magneto, high tension distributor, and eight separate spark plugs. Complete set of tools.

112-inch wheel base. 34x3 1/2 inch tires. Universal quick detachable rims.

**Motor** 44x4 1/2 inch—all valves enclosed—removable in a few minutes for grinding, etc.; oil-retaining and dust-proof. Crank case, oil pan, valve covers, water jacket, fan bracket—all aluminum, making for light weight.

**Transmission**—Nickel Vanadium steel gears and shafts mounted on roller bearings carried in aluminum case.

**Clutch** of our well known cone type. **Front Axle**—Drop forged; extra large, same as used on cars of 30-H. P.

**Rear Axle**—Semi-floating type, nickel steel shafts 1 1/2 inch diameter; 12-inch brake drums.

**Spring**: Rear, three-quarter elliptic, 48 inches by 2 1/4 inches wide; front, semi-elliptic, 38 inches by 2 1/4 inches wide, giving remarkably easy riding qualities.

**Steering Gear**—a revelation in ease of steering.

Every detail of Warren cars specially designed. Body is unusually roomy—seats five passengers with ease. Aluminum foot and toe board. Entire control inside and lots of room to operate. Tiring cushions in all seats; deep, comfortable upholstery and fine, high-quality finish.

### Warren "12-30"

Four Styles of Bodies All on One Chassis. This is the famous car upon which the Warren reputation was built, refined, improved. Fore-doors added to all models. Note—the new prices include full equipment.

Warren "12-30"—D Round Tank Roadster, with fore-doors, top and windshield, \$1125

Warren "12-30"—B Demi-Tonneau with detachable fore-doors, silk mohair top and windshield, \$1250

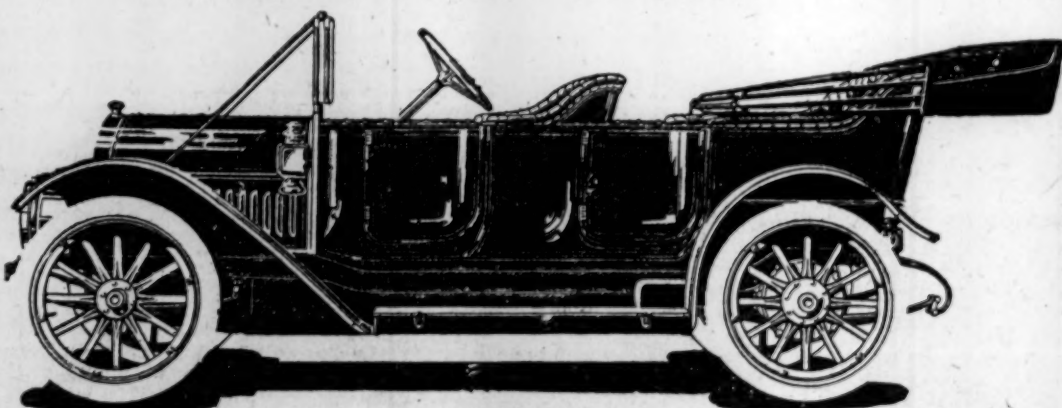
Warren "12-30"—C Five-Passenger Touring Car, with detachable fore-doors, including silk mohair top and windshield, \$1250

Warren "12-30"—F Torpedo Type, including silk mohair top and windshield, \$1300

All prices f. o. b. Detroit. Prices include Bosch high tension magneto, high grade coil, 8 separate spark plugs, 34x3 1/2 inch tires; Universal Q. D. Rims, 3 oil lamps, 2 gas lamps, horn, tools, jack and generator.

Touring Car and Torpedo type are equipped with coat and robe rack. "12-30"—F is equipped with searchlight gas tank instead of generator.

Motor 44x4 1/2 inch bore and stroke. Cylinders cast en bloc.



WARREN

"12-40" Fore-Door Touring Car, with Warren Silk Mohair Top, Top Cover and Automatic Wind Shield, and Full Equipment Listed Above. \$1700

Warren Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

A WORD TO DEALERS:

There is always room for high-class dealers in the Warren Organization. Get in touch with us at once, it will pay you. Pay you because the people want Warren cars—pay you because Warren cars always make good and are extraordinary value for the money. Write or wire us at once in reference to territory.

MALLEY MOTOR VEHICLE CO., Distributors for this Territory

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903 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, Telephone Connection

## PART OF GLIDDEN TOUR FOR 1911



SCENE ON ROAD NEAR HARTFORD, CONN.

## COMPARES AUTOMOBILES HERE AND IN ENGLAND

A. L. Clayden Tells Engineers That Small-bore, Long-stroke and Two cycle Types Are Coming to the Front—Developing Quiet Transmission

In a speech made at the banquet of the society of automobile engineers in Dayton, O., not long ago Arthur Ludlow Clayden, editor of the Automobile Engineer, of England, said in part:

"One of the most interesting things I notice here is the difference between the automobiles of England and those of this Country. One hears a great deal about the difference of the conditions in this country and in the United Kingdom. After all, it is a matter of road surface and variation of climate and temperature. It only means that your task is more difficult than the task we have at home.

"With respect to the engine, I see no reason why the small-bore long-stroke engine, which has proved in England undoubtedly superior to the older type, should not be found useful to you. I believe it is possible to make a long-stroke engine that is lighter. It runs at higher speed and you get less trouble in your transmission.

"The two-cycle engine is coming to the front very much. I think it is an open question whether the engine in the future is going to be a two-cycle valveless engine or four-cycle engine. I believe in the possibility of the rotary valve over every other kind of engine. I think the rotary valve is the most mechanical idea. I won't say that I have seen any rotary valve engine which seemed to be obviously the right thing. I think we are going to get an ultimate type which will be a very good engine. Which of them it is of course time alone will show.

"The next point which we have been spending much time over is the quieting of transmission and axles. The manufacture of a perfectly quiet gear is always likely to be a matter of very great expense. If you are going to run spiral gears, they will have to be as accurate as a ball bearing or even more accurate. They will have to be ground perfectly, and as far as I am aware there is no method for grinding small spiral gears which is anything like practical on account of the cost. Very much the same thing applies to bevel gears. Therefore I think the worm gear will come in entirely for the back axle, and I am not very sure but what the chain will not come into ordinary use for pleasure car work, as well as for truck work.

"There is one advantage of the chain for truck work—we find in England that omnibus drivers and truck drivers are very careless men. They are likely to knock the transmission, but the worst thing you can do to a chain transmission is to break the chain. The cost of renewing the chain entirely—not considering the cost of a few links—is very small; and it is absolutely nothing as compared with the cost of putting in a new spiral gear which has once it is right it stays right until it is altogether wrong. There is no valve-grinding. Another thing is that it runs much better when it has got a fair layer of carbon deposited.

## AUTOMOBILE EXPERT ON THE FOUR-CYCLE MOTORS

In speaking of the four-cycle type motor William H. Stewart, Jr., said last week: "Many owners of automobiles fail to comprehend the principle involved in the four-cycle type motor. In the first place it must be understood that the terms 'four cycle' and 'four cylinder' are quite different. As an instance, it may be well to note that a single-cylinder motor may be of the four-cycle type.

"In mentioning the four-cycle type motor it may be best to call it the four-part cycle type. In other words, a cycle is a completion of events, or, still better, a return to the original starting point. Applying this to the four-cycle gas engine, it will be found that there are four strokes of the piston, namely: (1) suction, (2) compression, (3) firing, (4) exhaust, which constitute the cycle. Each cylinder, however many, operates in the following manner: With the suction stroke the piston travels outward from the cylinder head and through the inlet valve draws a charge of gas into the cylinder.

"Upon the return stroke the inlet valve must close, and the gas is then compressed to approximately 60 pounds per square inch. When the cylinder is about to pass outward again the ignition system is brought into action, and the spark inducted to the compressed

gas through the spark plug. This spark igniting the gas creates an explosion, which forces the piston outward, and delivers to the crank shaft, a rotary motion. The piston upon its return travels toward the cylinder head, frees the cylinder of the burned gases by means of the exhaust valve, after which the same operations are repeated.

"We have been discussing a good deal at home as to whether we are not building our frames too rigidly. You have only got to watch a car going over a rough road to see that a frame cannot remain rigid; and yet the majority of frames are made to be rigid. That produces body troubles, which I notice you are getting over here by the very extensive use of metal. I was very much interested in some of the bodies I have seen as being enormously strong. But I should think that they must be bad in places, after the bumping that they get on some of your country roads. Still more does this apply to trucks. There again I don't believe that anywhere in the world people are making proper bodies. I think the structures are too rigid. And I think the future will show us some frames or body designs with a certain amount of spring to allow the whole body to roll about on the axle freely.

"Another point on which I should like some information, and I am going to endeavor to get it before I go back, is as to why brakes in this country are almost invariably on the hubs of the rear wheels. The external brake has disadvantages; the big disadvantage is shown when it plugs up with mud, and I am sure that is the trouble that is found here. Of course, the internal brake can plug up, too, and if you run cars down to the axle, I should think they would get just as bad treatment as any external brake.

"What surprised me was the absence of transmission brake. I have always found that I could use a transmission brake under certain conditions of road surface when it wasn't safe to apply the brake to the hub.

"The front wheel brakes I have tried myself, and I have talked to a great many other people who have tried them. Some of our manufacturers are building them as standards and some if requested. The front wheel brake has the advantage of pulling you straight. It has a great disadvantage if you apply it hard enough to lose all control over the steering.

"I have heard a lot about the difference between the wood that is obtainable in the different parts of the world. There is no doubt but that the hickory wood that you get here will build a better wheel than any wood we have in England; but it won't build a wheel that is anywhere near as strong as a wire wheel. It won't build a wheel that is as durable as a wire wheel. It has been claimed that wire wheels are easier on tires. I have no evidence on that. I don't think it is likely to be a very big difference.

"The only slide motor which I had some personal experience with is the Knight. I believe the Knight engine's method of getting free of the trouble of noise and of rapid opening is a very good way. The great advantage is once it is right it stays right until it is altogether wrong. There is no valve-grinding. Another thing is that it runs much better when it has got a fair layer of carbon deposited.

### ORIGIN OF MAGNETO

"How many people owning or driving automobiles realize how much the magneto of today owes to the ancient Greeks," said Charles Splittorf in a recent interview. "The name magnet as we know it in conjunction with the magneto dates back to the eleventh century, coming from the Greek shepherd Magnes, who tending his sheep on the sides of Mt. Ida often noticed the attraction of his iron staff to certain large stones which were of the twentieth century and drivers of automobiles know as lodestones.

"Thus from Magnes the Greek and the eleventh century comes magnet and magneto, known to every autoist of the twentieth century."

### MRS. HARRIMAN ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her daughter Carol arrived here Friday from the East.



# Our 1912 Announcement of E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" Models and Prices Will Appear in This Paper Next Saturday—Watch for It

¶ You have wondered what it would be. Over 8,000 dealers have written us asking about our 1912 line and our ability to supply the cars—you know only about one customer in four was able to get E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars this season. Yet we are the largest automobile manufacturers in the world.

¶ We will tell you all about it in the ad. Meantime, suffice it to say, we are doubling our factory facilities—to make over 300 cars per day. Even at that we cannot hope fully to meet the demand for these cars, for, as in the past, this famous line will act as the standard for the world in automobile values. Let others follow—they cannot hope to catch up. Let them cut prices—they cannot equal our values.

¶ We will tell you all about it in the ad. next Saturday—and "between the lines" we will, in our usual frank manner, tell you a few inside facts—trade secrets that may assist you in choosing right. *Next Saturday—Read and Digest It.*

## STUDEBAKER CORPORATION (E-M-F Factories) . . DETROIT, MICH.

### WEIGHTS THAT TIRES OF DIFFERENT SIZES ARE MADE TO CARRY

W. H. Stewart Says if Motorist Would Use Care Expense From This Source Would Be Eliminated

#### VARIOUS CAUSES

If motorists would take care of their tires, the tire expense would take care of itself, but the majority of owners know so little about tires that they are responsible for the second-hand tire man, says W. H. Stewart.

Overweight on a casing will quite frequently break the fabric, and the result will be a "blowout," and by the time this has happened the casing will be so badly damaged that it will be beyond repair. It is quite often the case that tires with which a car is originally fitted do not give a sufficient allowance for additional equipment or extra passengers, but few owners or chauffeurs know how much weight tires can stand.

Mr. Stewart says that he has seen eight passengers and one trunk in an automobile going at a high rate of speed, yet the owner of that car wonders why his tire bills are so high.

The following are a few of the weights which tires of different sizes are supposed to carry, of course allowance being made for the usual number of passengers:

Weight.	Weight.
Rear Front.	Rear Front.
28-3.... 350	42-3.... 650
32-3.... 375	42-3.... 900
32-4.... 425	42-3.... 900
30-3.... 375	42-3.... 900
30-4.... 425	42-3.... 900
31-4.... 425	42-3.... 900

A great many motorists think they know whether their tires are sufficiently inflated by observing the degree to which they flatten at the point of contact with the roadbed, but this is one of the surest ways of a tire finding its way into the second-hand store.

### J. S. HARRINGTON HAS NEW ENGLAND EVERETT AGENCY

The advent of J. S. Harrington & Co. into local automobile circles is being received with much pleasure by the many friends of Mr. Harrington in this vicinity. The newcomer is a familiar figure to automobilists of New England, having been connected with the industry in Worcester and Providence for a number of years. This new step, whereby he acquires the New England agency of the Everett car, greatly increases his former scope.

The Everett car is being made in four and six-cylinder types and has already made a very enviable record in severe tests. One of its hardest was climbing the famous Lelan mountains, and Jacobs ladder, in the Berkshires, on high gear; and covering the entire road distance of some 600 miles between Buffalo, N. Y., and Boston, without shifting gears for road or hill. This run was made at the request of Mr. Harrington, who said he wanted to see the Everett Six under test before considering it.

Even more sensational than the ascension of these slopes was a start, on high gear, from a dead stop. The driver found it necessary to stop or collide with a road repair car. The roadbed at that point was loose gravel, and a steep climb lay directly ahead. In spite of these difficulties the gears were permitted to remain in high, the car was started and the ascent made without trouble or undue strain.

**Waterhouse Welding**  
IS SYNONYMOUS with the best welding, prompt service and right prices. Aluminum, Cast Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze, Copper. Illustrated booklet mailed upon request. No trouble to come and see you.  
—WATERHOUSE WELDING COMPANY, 6 FELHAM ST., We manufacture and sell welding equipment. Write us.

### MOTOR TRUCK IN ARMY USE



THE AUTOCAR COMMERCIAL VEHICLE IN PENNSYLVANIA MANEUVERS

### MOTOR TRUCKS DISPLACE MULES AT ARMY CAMPS

Work of Autocars at Mount Gretna and Solin's Grove Pleases National Guard Officers

The use of motor trucks as an efficient adjunct in military camp life has been a conspicuous feature of this year's encampments of the national guard of Pennsylvania at Mount Gretna and Solin's Grove.

Eight Autocar commercial vehicles—four at each camp—have simplified the work of the quartermaster's department, hauling supplies and rations and doing other work which formerly had to be done by the slow-plodding army mule.

Excellent service rendered at the encampments last year by Autocars led to their being adopted at the present encampments. The eight cars were accordingly placed at the disposal of the national guard by the Autocar Company and proceeded from the company's factory at Ardmore, Pa., early this month for the scenes of activities.

From the time of the arrival of each brigade until its departure, the Autocars were kept busy helping the soldiers. Tents and equipment were carried from the railroad trains over the hills. Food supplies and ammunition were swiftly conveyed whenever and wherever needed.

The officers in charge of the Autocars express the belief that the commercial vehicle is now an indispensable feature of modern army maneuvers.

### AUTO DISPLACES THE ELEPHANT AS ROYAL CONVEYOR

India Buys 33 Ford Model T Cars to Use in Coronation Parade at Delhi Next December

When George V. is crowned Emperor of India at Delhi next December, 33 Ford model T cars will be conspicuous in the great Durbars. Royalty will ride in them during the big procession, instead of on horses and elephants, as has been the past custom.

When the Durbar arrangements were begun, the government determined on motor cars for the royal personages to ride in and after comparisons and looking over specifications, an agent of the Indian empire ordered 33 Fords from Messrs. Kilburn & Co., the representatives of the Ford Motor Company at Calcutta. The Ford has long been enjoying great popularity in India, the shipments of Model Ts to that country having been steady and numerous for the past four years.

But the Ford's crowning achievement in India is the governmental sanction which resulted in the order for enough cars to convey the great number of royalty to be on hand for the Durbar spectacle.

The 33 Fords which have already been shipped will be used by royalty, not only in the great parade but during the entire stay of the royal family and court celebrities while they are in India attending the coronation functions.

### FREE INSPECTION PLAN BY U. S. MOTOR COMPANY

Although motor cars give little or no trouble nowadays when properly cared for, it is a fact that in the hands of careless or unthinking drivers, many good machines do not maintain that efficiency which is desired by the maker as much as it is by the owner.

To remedy this trouble and to insure the highest possible efficiency in the cars that it makes, the United States Motor Company announces the adoption of the "satisfied owner's policy" with free inspection service for all cars. Under this plan every buyer of a car made by the United States Motor Company, which includes the Columbia, Maxwell, Standard-Dayton, Courier, Liberty-Bush, Brush, Rambout, and Sampson trucks, may have his car inspected by the dealer or branch house as often as once a month, if necessary, for one year without charge.

The owner of one of the above cars is assured of knowing just what is required to have his car working at its most efficient point, and while months may go by when the car will not need attention, the owner will have the privilege during the first year, of taking it to the dealer for inspection, while reasonable adjustments of the carburetor and magneto will be made without charge of any kind. This very radical move on the part of

the United States Motor Company will insure the maintaining of what will be known as the "satisfied owner's policy," on its thousands of cars.

The new plan will become effective Aug. 1, and will be particularly comprehensive, as the company has 42 branches and 1800 dealers throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe.

### MR. STIMSON HAS BIG RECEPTION IN PORTO RICO TOUR

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Secretary of War Stimson will inspect the waterfront personally with a view to recommending to Congress that relief be granted, as at present the docking facilities are congested.

Mr. Stimson and General Wood were accorded a big reception at every town in their progress across the island. The mayors of the towns delivered speeches of welcome and presented petitions for citizenship.

Mr. Stimson responded in speeches in which he expressed himself as gratified at the hospitality shown to him. He promised that he would present the petitions for citizenship to the President and Congress.

### THREE-CAR TEAM WILL REPRESENT ALCO THIS YEAR

National Road Races at Elgin First Big Event in Which They Will Take Part

Motor men are receiving with more than passing interest the announcement of an Alco three-car racing team for the season of 1912. Harry S. Houpt, chairman of the Alco racing committee, gave out an official statement disclosing the wide plans of the American Locomotive Company to go heavily into racing.

He said the Alco team will make its first public appearance at the Elgin national races on Aug. 26. This will be followed by competition in every important motor event in the country, including the appearance of the team on the Pacific coast.

Harry Grant will continue to drive "Old No. 18," which has won the race for the Vanderbilt cup the last two years in succession. Harry Hartmann, the well-known racing driver, will be one of the new stars of the Alco team. Frank H. Lee, Grant's former mechanic, will come into the motor calcium as the driver of the third Alco.

In making the announcement of the Alco racing plans for 1912, Mr. Houpt said:

"This is the first time the American Locomotive Company has gone into racing in the real sense of the word. The Alco has twice won the Vanderbilt cup, but the victories were due to the car's own natural good merits, rather than a determination on our part to go in for a clean up."

"I believe that we have proved that the Alco is a good car. We intend to go even further. We intend to show that this one car that we have raced is not a freak car, or built especially for one race, or for racing in general. We expect to show that all Alco cars are alike in their ability to win."

"We have got a great deal out of racing. We did not enter racing in the first place to find out the car's weakness, but to prove that the Alco was a good car to start with."

"While we have always learned something from each contest that has been of service to our engineering department, yet the most important results we have to show is the general impression that the Alco, because of its victories, must be a good car."

### RAILROADS OBJECT TO REDUCTION IN EXPRESS CHARGES

CHICAGO—Opposition to the widespread demand for a general reduction in express rates is to be made by the railroads. Their position was made clear Friday at the second day's hearing of the express charges and express company methods before the subcommittee of railroad commissioners, representing the National Association of Railroad Commissioners.

P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, said that his company would resist all attempts to force a lower scale of prices on the express carriers. Representatives of other roads also said they would fight the attempt to cut the rates.

"This agitation about express rates is a serious matter," said Mr. Eustis. "It looks as if the express companies are trying to throw it all on to the railroads."

Reports were read to show that the Great Northern Express Company made a profit of 90 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

The investigating committee adjourned, and will continue its hearings in Chicago on Aug. 15.

**INDIAN GIRLS ON THE STAND**  
WASHINGTON—Kahdeen and Be-be-Shank, young Chippewa girls, who can neither read nor write, testified through an interpreter Friday before the House interior department expenditure committee that they sold tracts of 180 acres of land allotted to them by the government for \$200 each. Under the law, only adults may dispose of their allotments.

### BATTERIES SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO A MINIMUM VIBRATION

Jarring Causes Chafing and Short Circuit Says W. H. Stewart—Amperage Must Be Above Five.

#### CARE OF DRY CELL

"Dry cells, as used on automobiles, have reached a high state of development, but as yet they are far from being perfect," says William H. Stewart, Jr. "In the early days of automobilism, before the magneto was perfected, the dry cell battery was directly the cause of many cars being towed home. Today nearly every car of value is equipped with the mechanical generator, and the dry cells are used principally for starting purposes. In this capacity they serve best since the work is of an intermittent nature."

"A great many automobilists have trouble with dry batteries, because they do not give them proper care and attention. In order to form a battery of sufficient voltage and amperage, it is necessary to connect in series or series multiple several cells. This is done by short insulated wires, and these become loose with little vibration. If one terminal of the series becomes loosened, the whole battery is practically useless. All connections on the primary circuit must be clean and absolutely tight."

"In a great number of instances where batteries are used, the source of ignition trouble is traced back to the battery. Sometimes it is the fault of the battery, but more often it is the fault of the person. In testing dry cells one should use the ammeter. The voltage indicated does not tell the true condition of the cell. It is a peculiar fact that the dry cell when almost fully exhausted will register practically the same voltage. When a dry cell is new the voltage is approximately 1½ and the amperage approximately 25."

"When the amperage falls below five then the cell is practically useless for automobile purposes. Sometimes one cell will deteriorate as soon as placed in use, and tend to exhaust the others with which it is in series. Anticipating this one should test all the cells frequently, and replace the dead ones."

"Care also should be taken to place dry cells in a dry, insulated box, and to so arrange them that the excessive vibration does not cause them to chafe and short circuit. This quite often happens, and the operator then blames the maker. A common place for this type of battery is in a metal box on the running board of a car. Here it is subjected to the worst vibration, and being in a metal box, is quite likely to short circuit. Not alone this, but when the car is washed a certain amount of water will at times get into the box and produce a like result."

"The best place for this type of battery would be under the seat, packed in a dry, insulated compartment, and subject to as little vibration as possible."

### UNION PREPARES FOR TUBE DIGGING

NEW YORK—In anticipation of a great demand for laborers on the new subway lines, representatives of the excavators union met at the labor temple Friday night to strengthen the ties of the union, especially as to the minimum wage which would be accepted from contractors.

It was agreed that no member would work for less than 22 cents an hour. Antonio Saglinbene, business agent of the excavators union, said he would be able to furnish 10,000 men for subway excavation within 24 hours.

**SCENIC NEW ENGLAND TOUR BOOK \$2**  
Automobile Road Maps  
Catalogue free.  
WALKER, 400 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON.

### NEW LINK IN THE FOSSEWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Important Piece of Work Being Done on English Highway Dating from Roman Times

Automobilists who tour England will be glad to learn that an important piece of road construction has recently been entered upon in the completion of a missing link in the Fosseway, a great highway dating from Roman times and extending from Lyme Regis, in Dorset, through Bath, Cirencester, Leicester and Newark to Lincoln, a distance of 215 miles.

According to United States Consul Samuel M. Taylor at Nottingham, construction of streets is constantly taking place in the neighborhood of towns, but no such length of ordinary rural highway as this missing link in the Fosseway has been constructed in England for the past 30 years.

Roads in England are of the most frequent description and there has been little need for further construction until the advent of self-propelled traffic.

The chief of the ancient roads of England were those originally marked out by the Romans, and generally it can be said they crossed from the south to the east and from the south to the northwest. These are the Fosseway and Watling street and crossed in the county of Warwickshire. Generally they have been maintained as highways through whose areas they happened to pass, but in some isolated districts where the roads have not been necessary or desirable for linking up large towns portions have never been maintained as ordinary roads, but have been continued as bridle or dirt roads without any telfordizing or macadamizing. In England these terms are called, respectively, "foundations" and "surfaces."

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED	
July 29.....	From 7:38 p. m. to 4:04 a. m.
July 30.....	From 7:37 p. m. to 4:05 a. m.
July 31.....	From 7:36 p. m. to 4:06 a. m.
Aug. 1.....	From 7:35 p. m. to 4:07 a. m.
Aug. 2.....	From 7:34 p. m. to 4:08 a. m.
Aug. 3.....	From 7:33 p. m. to 4:09 a. m.
Aug. 4.....	From 7:32 p. m. to 4:10 a. m.
Aug. 5.....	From 7:30 p. m. to 4:11 a. m.

### DEAD HORSE HILL CLIMB IS NEXT BIG MOTORING EVENT

Worcester Automobile Club Finds Unusual Interest Being Taken in the Fixture This Year

WORCESTER, Mass.—The next important event on the motoring calendar will be the Dead Horse hill climb, at this city Aug. 12, held under the auspices of the Worcester Automobile Club. So few hill climbs have been held this season that motorists are showing unusual interest in this climb.

Because of the number of crack drivers entered it is a matter of speculation as to whether or not a new record for the hill will be established. The present record is held by L. F. N. Baldwin, who made a mark of 54 seconds flat with a Stanley steamer in 1908. The fastest time ever made by a gasoline car was by Caleb Bragg last year, when he covered the course in 58 seconds flat in his 90-horsepower Fiat.

Effort are being made to put the one mile course, which has a grade averaging from 8.3 to 12.2 per cent, in shape so that record breaking will be possible.

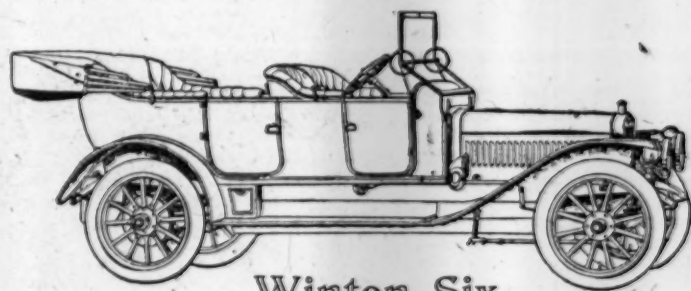
The Worcester Automobile Club has decided to begin the program at 1:30 p. m., but should the number of entries be too large to run off in the afternoon, part of the contest will be started in the morning. During the past week several new entries were made, among them being a couple of fast Simplex cars which were entered by amateur drivers.

Negotiations are under way to secure Louis Disbrow to compete with his Pope Hummer and several other speedy drivers have signified their intention of entering.

### ABOLISHES EIGHT-DAY LICENSE

State Motor Vehicle Commissioner J. B. R. Smith has abolished the eight-day tourists' licenses with which New York motorists have heretofore been provided for \$1. This is in line with Mr. Smith's determination to grant such privilege only to such states as offer like advantages to the autoists of New Jersey.

## Four Years in the Lead



Winton Six

## No Disappointment Here

¶ For four straight years the self-cranking Winton Six has been America's leading six-cylinder car.

¶ It convinced its owners so fully that we never made a single four-cylinder car after producing the first Winton Six.

¶ It has convinced competitors so fully that, one after another, even those makers who fought against the Six have now become makers of sixes.

¶ In four years the Winton Six has never required a single radical change, for it was right from the beginning.

¶ When you buy a \$3000 Winton Six you insure yourself against experimental features and against disappointment.

Our 1912 car is now here. Call or phone for demonstration.

The Winton Motor Car Co.

148 BERKELEY ST. until August 5th, then  
574-584 COMMONWEALTH AVE.



## COLUMBUS MEMORIAL MODELED

Washington Project Designed by Lorado Taft Is Ready for Submission of Bids

WASHINGTON—When the memorial to Columbus now planned is placed in position in front of the new Union station in this city, it will be the first work of art to greet the eye of the traveler arriving here. The design is by Lorado Taft, whose works have placed him in the front rank of American sculptors and who is designated by many critics as the greatest American sculptor. Bids for the construction of the memorial will be opened here on July 26.

The statue of Columbus on the memorial is shown in the model to be a commanding figure, apparently looking forth into the distance. Beneath is the figure of an angel.

## KING AND QUEEN TO AID CAUSE OF ART IN SCOTLAND

For First Time in History a Royal Visit Is To Be Paid to Scottish Academy Which Is Holding Its Exhibition

EDINBURGH—The Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh is to be visited by the King and Queen. This is the first time in its history that a royal visit has been paid to the academy. It is not, however, the first time that the royal family has taken an interest in Scottish art, for the prince consort laid the foundation stone of the former academy as well as of the national gallery. Art has developed very much of late years in the capital city. Overshadowed for a time by the rapid rise of the younger Glasgow school, it suffered a certain amount of obscurity, but it is now gaining ground and promises to take an equal place with its younger brother. A new stage was entered on lately and the academy is holding its exhibition in the beautiful royal institution building, which standing as a centerpiece, fairly dominates Princes street.

## ATLANTIC COAST IS PRAISED BY A WESTERN ARTIST

Frederick Roland Miner, who left Los Angeles a few weeks ago for a summer's sojourn in the East, is now at New London, Conn., where he is holding an exhibition of 26 landscapes of Southern California, says the Los Angeles Times. The exhibition closes on Aug. 3.

New London and environs have long been favorite sketching ground of New York painters. R. W. Ranger started a colony at Lyme some years ago. Child Hassam is there now, while Davis is at Mystic.

Miner writes that the country is beautiful around New London, with woods, lakes, ponds, streams, bays and inlets. "But for climate," he adds, "give me Los Angeles and environs—even the shores of the Los Angeles river."

Some of the pictures shown have already been seen in the late exhibitions of the California Art Club, of which the painter is a member. The titles have a home-like sound—"The Balboa Coast," "The Pass to Calabasas," "The Brook and the Oaks," "The Mountain Ranch, Topanga," "The Bay From Malibu," "On the Road to Montecito," "Santa Barbara Coast," etc.

## COTSWOLD ARTISTS GIVE SHOW

Pictures and Crafts on Display at First Exhibition made by this society

STROUD, Gloucester, Eng.—The newly formed Society of Cotswold Artists held the private view of its first exhibition of pictures and crafts on Saturday, July 15, in the large hall of the town, Institute Painswick. The collection of pictures and crafts now on view is of more than merely local interest. The exhibits include Miss Margaret Gere's "Waiting to Fit," a simple and unaffected study of a little village dressmaker waiting to "try on" a client. The subject would not be considered attractive by many, but Miss Gere, in her desire to record the truth of it, has invested the quiet figure with a beauty all its own. In her miniature portrait on vellum of Mrs. Wickens, the artist has been successful in showing the warmth and charm of Italian beauty in a marked degree.

The little tempera picture of "The Virtuous Woman" looking well to the ways of her household deserves to be carried out on a larger scale. Her brother, C. N. Gere, shows a little group of water colors in Wales and Italy, full of the delicate charm that has come to be associated with his name. A collection of his works will be seen in the autumn at one of the London galleries.

Henry A. Payne shows an elaborate water color study for the panel recently presented by Earl Beauchamp to the Houses of Parliament. This study is thought by many to be even more pleasing in color than the larger work. He also sends among others a tiny, but delightful, picture of a white pigeon sporting itself on the edge of a gaily painted bird bath, and a landscape in which the peculiarly English feeling that hangs about bare trees and rocks circling about clustered farm buildings, has been wonderfully expressed.

Norman Wilkinson, A. J. Saksin, Max-



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)

MODEL OF MEMORIAL TO COLUMBUS AT WASHINGTON

## PITTSBURG GETS LOAN EXHIBITION

Collection of Mr. Mansfield Lent to Carnegie Institute Shown August 1

PITTSBURG—Eighty paintings, the private collection of Burton Mansfield of New Haven, Conn., will be placed on exhibition in the art galleries of the Carnegie institute about Aug. 1, the exhibition to continue for 60 days. The loan exhibition was made possible through the efforts of Director John W. Beatty of the department of fine arts. Mr. Beatty learned of the collection and through the courtesy of Mr. Mansfield the paintings will be seen in Pittsburgh. Mr. Mansfield is a collector and in the collection are works of both old masters and contemporaries.

Works by the following painters are among the ones to be shown: Corot, Constable, Daubigny, Inness, Winslow Homer, Israels, LaFarge, Martin, Whistler, Sargent and Tannar. Tannar is a Pittsburgher by birth.

In the collection are many things which were fancied by the owner, and which will strike a popular chord among art lovers. Many of them are from the brushes of Americans who are not so well known but who are doing good work and will be the masters of the future. The collection is valued at more than \$150,000. Director Beatty is in Pittsburgh personally installing the collection.—Gazette-Times.

## YOUNG SWEDISH ARTIST EXHIBITS

Eric Ekengren, a Swedish artist, who has been living in England and the colonies, had his first exhibition in his home country at Stockholm, says the Los Angeles Times. Here he showed a series of water colors, mostly English landscapes. His best pictures have a fine lyrical touch.

## MAN IS HIDDEN BEHIND HIS WORKS

Botticelli Had No Boswell But His Activities Show He Is to Art World What Shakespeare Is to World of Literature

THE few truly great imaginative artists in the history of the world appear to have had the special gift of effacing their personalities in their work, leaving to posterity nothing but the conception of their mighty and creative genius.

Stars of lesser magnitude have their Boswells—biographers who pry into and record for the delectation of future generations the foibles and every-day habits of the master they admire. But such names as Homer, Phidias, Chaucer, Botticelli or Shakespeare remain little more than names, for the personality of these men is scarcely recorded.

There seems to be a certain fitness in that, while volumes have been written about his work, nothing beyond a few simple facts are known of the life of the great Florentine painter Alessandro Botticelli, except that he was a jovial companion and had many influential patrons.

In this connection there is an interesting link between Botticelli and America, for among his earliest patrons was the Vespucci family, a descendant of which, named Amerigo, gave his name to the new world, that continent of which Botticelli was profoundly unconscious, but to which many of his paintings have migrated, bought at prices which would have purchased probably every work existing in the painter's lifetime.

Alessandro, the son of Mariano Fileppi, a tanner, was born in Florence about the year 1447, during the reign of the Medici, Cosimo and his son Lorenzo the Magnificent. This great art patron quickly recognized Botticelli's genius and extended to him his all-powerful favor.

Sandro soon showed a marked dislike for his father's trade, and often when he was supposed to be working he was indulging in wandering day-dreams of his own. Seeing this, his father rather unwillingly consented to apprentice his



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor from a painting)

ALESSANDRO BOTTICELLI

Florentine painter of genius known to modern times only by his works

son to a friend of his, called Botticelli, a jeweler and goldsmith. This trade was in those days distinctly a branch of the fine arts, demanding real individual skill, and there is no doubt that this early training left its mark on Botticelli's painting, teaching him the charming and detailed designs which are so accurately and exquisitely drawn on the dresses, headgear and ornaments in many of his pictures. The great "Primavera" in Florence is a striking example of this first-hand knowledge of the jeweler's craft.

The jeweler Botticelli soon found that

in his workshop he had no ordinary young man. He forthwith adopted him as his son, gave him his name, and placed him in the studio of the great Fra Filippo Lippi, whose influence can be found in Botticelli's work, although the pupil soon eclipsed his master's rather conventional style.

Botticelli's earliest bid for fame was with his great figure of "Fortitude," when he successfully competed with the brothers Pollaiuoli, who painted five of the six figures ordered by the Florentine government for their Chamber of Commerce.

This consummate painting was instantly recognized as the finest of the six, and it established Botticelli's reputation forever. It is of this painting that Ruskin wrote: "What is chiefly notable in her, is—that you would not, if you had to guess who she was, take her for Fortitude at all." Which remark is true, for this is not the conventional idea of an aggressive and muscular woman, but it suggests rather, sweetness and an enduring strength of character.

After this success, for some 50 years Botticelli never ceased to pour forth a stream of marvelous painting, only equalled perhaps in the entire field of art for versatility, dramatic fire and complexity of subject, by Shakespeare himself.

Such men seem to combine too much to express all that they could give, their imagination seems to riot in every direction seeking new material to work upon. Like Shakespeare, when Botticelli had exhausted the whole gamut of human experience, he ransacked mythology for still stranger and more fertile fancies, giving a semblance of reality to anything his genius seized upon as of beauty and interest.

Well may these great men rest content in the knowledge that the world knows them only as they would most wish to be known and remembered, in the imaginative creations of their art.

## FORTY-THREE MONETS TO BE SHOWN

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Gathers Fine Collection of This Impressionist's Work—Alleged Raphael Arrives From London for Exhibition

AMONG the French painters who have been enrolled under the battle-name of "Impressionists" Claude Monet is perhaps the best known in this part of the world. Many of his pictures are owned in Boston and 43 of them have been gathered together in the East gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be exhibited after Monday, July 31.

Several of the more recent paintings which will be shown belong in the West, having been lent to the museum temporarily and the collection as a whole is a superlatively fine exposition of the theories of the plein-air school—those who believe in painting landscapes when and where they are seen and not warming them over from sketches in the studio. Monet's custom of taking a wheelbarrow load of canvases out with him each morning and working on each for only a short time is responsible for the various series which show the same subject painted many times, under different lights—a sort of procession of the hours. Nearly all the most famous series are represented at the museum—the Poplars, the Hayricks, the Cliffs at Etretat, the Coins de Riviere, the Water Lilies and the Fog or Thames series.

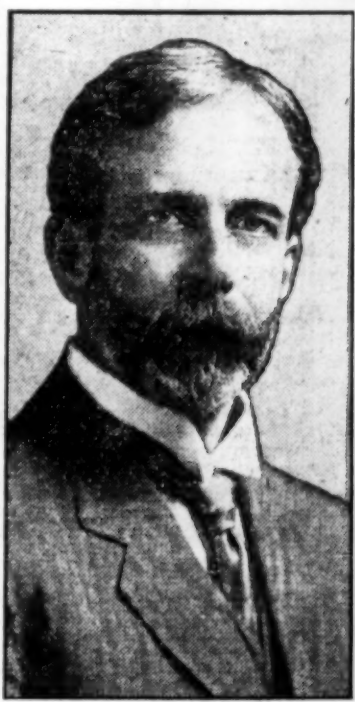
Two of these last are among the most beautiful pictures in the collection. They show Westminster bridge seen through the mist and the sun setting behind the Houses of Parliament. All the poetry of London is in them and they bring to mind Wordsworth's famous lines, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge":

"Earth has not anything to show more fair:

Dull would he be of soul who could pass by

A sight so touching in its majesty: . . ."

Two of water lilies show the cool depths of a little pool full of reflections and with parti-colored flowers floating



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)

LORADO TAIT, SCULPTOR, WHO DESIGNED MEMORIAL

on its surface. Monet's garden was made to order and he has lilies from all over the world growing in the tiny artificial pond spanned by a Japanese bridge on which he sometimes sits all day and paints. The Poplar series is equally charming. Those on the "Epte in Autumn" literally shimmer with light. It is difficult to choose among so many which are most satisfactory. They represent nature in every mood—from the

shadowless palpitating heat of noonday, falling on yellow fields, to the mysterious purples and blues of a ravine with a river flowing through it, seen at evening. The luminous beauty of them all is wonderful.

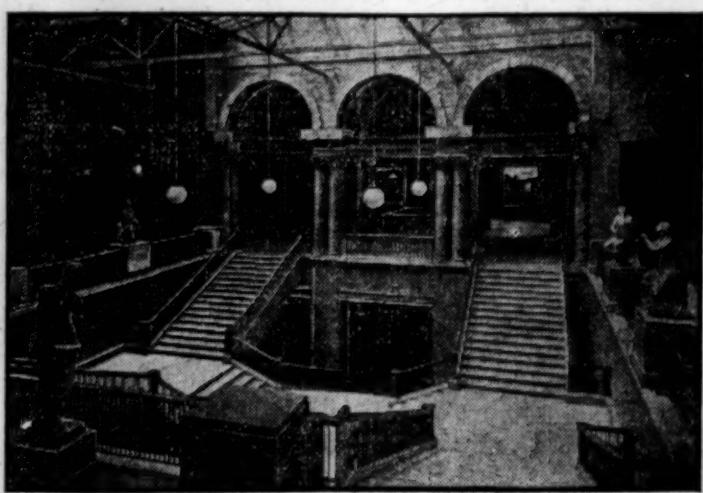
Monet has been called the artistic descendant of Claude Lorraine, Turner and Monticelli, because he shared their enthusiasm for light and color. He was born in 1840 and became friends with Sisley, Pissarro, Renoir, Manet, Degas and Cezanne—that remarkable group of men who have done so much to liberate painting from convention. His method of placing pure colors beside each other and allowing the eye to combine them, agrees with various theories of color which he has probably never cared to know about. He works very fast and has painted a prodigious number of pictures of every kind of subject and in all of them he has put a thrilling quality of truthfulness. Others of the Impressionists are an acquired taste but Monet's pictures appeal to almost every sort of audience.

An interesting painting attributed to Raphael has arrived from England for exhibition at the museum. It is a very striking portrait of a man with a small and shaggy white dog in his arms. The owner is T. Virzi, an Italian, who would probably not be averse to selling it in this country.

Rumor has it that Joseph De Camp has sold his "Girl with Furs," which has been exhibited at the Copley gallery for the past few weeks. The girl wears a black fur coat with a gray chinelilla collar and cap which make a wonderful setting for her ruddy face and blonde hair. The texture of the furs is painted superbly and the whole picture has an out-of-doors air of breeziness and "go" that is immensely attractive.

## ART INSTITUTE REMODELS BUILDING

Changes in Chicago Museum Said Greatly to Improve Appearance of Building Twenty-Fourth Exhibition to Be Later



(Photo by Frederick O. Bemm, Chicago)

Stairways of Chicago Art Institute which has had many improvements under way

CHICAGO—Among the important activities of the current year at the Art Institute are the changes in the building. The construction of the central hall and the central stairways is finished, except for marble work, which will be undertaken later. The vista from the entrance of the building has been made far more spacious and imposing by this change. The construction of the dome over this stairway will be postponed for a time, but in its place is a lofty temporary skylight. During the past year also the stone architectural terrace surrounding the building has been completed, a passenger elevator has been introduced and the schoolrooms have been extended north and south.

Since there is need for more gallery space, tentative plans have been drawn and the consent of the Illinois Central railway has been secured for bridging its tracks with sky-lighted galleries and erecting new museum buildings upon the land reclaimed from the lake.

The mid-summer bulletin of the Art

## PORTRAIT OF PRINCE IS GIVEN

Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis Enriched by Gifts of Notable Paintings



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

BOTTICELLI'S "FORTITUDE"

Of this Ruskin wrote "You would not take her for Fortitude at all"

A PORTRAIT of Prince Henry of Prussia, the gift of the artist, William V. Schevill, has been hung in the gallery of the John Herron Art Institute, says the Indianapolis News. Schevill is an American artist, a native of Cincinnati, and has studied in Munich, under Lenbach, the great German portrait painter. At the Louisiana Purchase exposition held in St. Louis in 1904 he received a bronze medal. His specialty is portraits.

The painting presented to the John Herron Art Institute is a spirited study in oil, life size, painted by Mr. Schevill at Kiel while visiting the prince and working on a representative painting which was ordered by a New York club to commemorate Prince Henry's trip to the United States. It is an attractive portrait, showing the prince seated with his head turned alertly to the right and is evidently an excellent likeness.

The John Herron Art Institute has also received as a gift from Thomas E. Hibben the bas-relief portrait of James Whitcomb Riley executed by Miss Helene Hibben. It has been placed in the entrance gallery on the first floor among the collection of small bronzes by American sculptors.

The summer exhibition of paintings is open at the Herron Institute. As during the last two years, it consists largely of the Indiana circuit exhibit, selected by Mrs. M. F. Johnston, president of the Richmond Art Association. The collection was first shown in March at Fort Wayne, and subsequently at Lafayette, Terre Haute, Muncie and Vincennes. After the close of the exhibition in Indianapolis, it will be sent to Richmond to form the nucleus for the Richmond Art Association's annual exhibition, to be held in the galleries in the new Richmond high school building.

The circuit exhibit contains 48 oil paintings and 23 water colors and pastels. The artists represented are among the best in this country.

John W. Alexander, whose painting, "Sunlight," received the gold medal at the recent international exhibition at the Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, is represented by "The Mother." William M. Chase's still life, "The Black Etching," while excellently painted and wonderfully harmonious in its color values, seems rather somber.

There are two examples of Childe Hassam's impressionism. The "Japanese Iris Garden," by Ruger Donoho, is another brilliant piece of work, sunny and full of strong color.

Representing the newer school of painting are William M. Glacken's "Summer Hotel," a bright blue canvas, painted with bold, dashing masses of pure color and the "Moonlight, Ft. George," by Earnest Lawson, intensely green, but with most interesting of its vigorous execution. Opposed to these in method is Frank Duveneck's "Portrait Study of Mrs. D." painted in 1880.

The Hoosier group of artists is, as usual, well represented. T. C. Steele's "After the Storm" is among the best things he has done in recent years. "When the Redbud is in Bloom," by J. Otis Adams, unusually charming. A characteristic Bundy is "The Winter Landscape," bleak and dreary. Robert W. Grafton of Michigan City shows a portrait and a little water picture, "Haven at Katwijk," both interestingly done. Mrs. Winifred B. Adams' contribution is one of her flower still lifes, entitled "From an Old-Fashioned Garden." An interesting sea picture, "The Chasm, Ogunquit, Maine," is by Miss Susan M. Ketcham, whom Indiana still claims as her own. An excellent work is Charles W. Hawthorne's "Girl with Fan."

Other artists represented are: L. M. Meakin, Gardner Symons, Frederick J. Waugh, Robert Reid, William Ritschel, Birge Harrison, Chaucer F. Ryder, De Witt Parrshall, John C. Johansen, Sergeant Kendall, M. Jean McLane and F. L. Mora.

Among the water colors are three by Alice Schille, two figure paintings and a "Wheatfield." Jane Peterson has several very clever sketches of quaint old French streets. Hilda Belcher also exhibits a couple of figure studies. "The Plaid Dress," by Tony Nell, is interesting.

## RARE WOODS USED FOR RAILROAD TIES

WASHINGTON—The Panama railroad will lay its track over valuable cabinet woods. The road is now being relocated incidental to the construction of the canal over part of the old line, and it has become necessary to replace the old soft wood.

Eight thousand hardwood ties have just been received at Colon from Columbia. Most of them are hewn from guilsum or lignum vitae, but there are also many of polivillo, corteza and balsamo.

These hard woods should last indefinitely even in the tropical climate of the isthmus, but they can be laid only by the use of special machinery, which bores holes for the screw bolts and chisels out faces to form the rail seats.

There will be an exhibition of stamps by the American Philatelic Society from Aug. 22 to Aug. 31.

The decorative works of Will H. Low and Mrs. Mary Fairchild Low are being exhibited in room 30 of the Art Institute.



# BARN-GRASS AND WILD CUCUMBER TAKE ISSUE WITH BEANS AND LETTUCE IN SCHOOL GARDEN

FLOWERS SHARE IN PLAY LIFE OF CHILD



Little folk of Sewall school kindergarten visit their plant friends, and call teacher to see what changes rain and sun have made

Brookline Children Who Remain at Home in Summer See Crops Mature

TOOL SHED LACKS JULY PATRONAGE

Educator Has Yet to Adjust Conflict of Seasons of Book and Hoe

THE town of Brookline has the distinction of conducting school gardens on a larger and more thorough scale than that followed in many full-fledged cities. In no less than seven Brookline schools are gardens maintained by the scholars.

The enterprise was first launched wholly by private funds about five years ago. In a few schools the experiment was tried of having the younger scholars plant flowers and vegetables and care for their gardens and the venture proved so successful that in 1907 gardening operations were undertaken at the Heath, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pierce, Runkle, Sewall and Winthrop schools. The work was paid for by the town.

The gardens at the Lincoln, Sewall and Winthrop schools are on a more elaborate scale than at the others. The work this year has been directly under the supervision of Miss Isabelle S. Craig of Framingham.

At the start of the spring term in April every effort was made to get the gardens in readiness for planting in order that the children might have the pleasure of reaping the harvest before the close of school. The preliminary work of measuring off the gardens and staking out plots takes in itself so much

LESSONS IN PROPERTY RIGHTS TAUGHT



Sewall school Assignment of staked-out plot gives pupil idea of caring for his own land and of respecting his neighbor's

time that the children will not see all their crops come to fruition. About 300 plots were measured and over a thousand stakes driven.

Corn, carrots, beets, radishes, beans, lettuce and turnips have been planted in abundance. The children water the plants, watch for weeds and destructive bugs and learn from their instructors little lessons in agriculture. Discipline is rigidly enforced and there is a D and

O club, so-called, which receives pupils who refuse to become industrious gardeners. The Down and Out Club, owing to the great interest the children take in their work, has very few members at the present time.

To stimulate interest in the work prizes are annually offered. The winners of them are announced at the graduation exercises of the schools. In the past the boys have been more success-

WHO RUNS MAY READ SCHOOL RECORD



Interest of Lincoln school boys and girls in their work gauged by passer-by when garden exercises are in progress

many of whom have expressed their intention of moving there in the near future.

Sales of Alberta lands by the Canadian Pacific railway continue to be large. During the second week in June alone about 25,000 acres were sold through Ontario agencies. Since Feb. 1 the sales have been approximately 425,000 acres. Most of these sales have been to intending settlers.

MEXICAN ENVOY AT WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON—Senor Gilberto Crespo y Martinez, the new Mexican ambassador, was formally received by President Taft at the White House Friday.

FORESTRY TALK TO BE HEARD AT BRETTON WOODS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—One of the features of the season is the forestry meeting at the Mt. Pleasant house early in August, when many members of the State Forestry Association will be present to discuss conservation and forestry methods. State Forester E. B. Hirst has been a visitor at the Mt. Pleasant this week and is making the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting which comes later. Brettton Woods has been the first White Mountain resort to adopt scientific forestry and for every tree cut down on the great estate two are planted. The state has done remarkable work in preserving the forests and public sentiment is greatly in favor of preserving the beauty spots of the White Mountains, the initial step having been taken in the purchase of Crawford Notch. Another laudable piece of work by the State Forestry Association was in planting trees along the Grover Cleveland Memorial road leading to his country home at Tamworth, N. H., where Mrs. Cleveland and their children still live.

FORMER GOV. FORT BACK FROM TOUR

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Former Gov. John Franklin Fort completed his six months' tour of the world when he arrived late Friday at the home of his son, Leslie R. Fort. It is just six months ago that he and his party, consisting of Mrs. Fort, Miss Margaretta Fort, their daughter, and Miss Florence Osborne of East Orange, set sail from Hoboken.

## CANADA'S GREAT HARVEST EMPHASIZES CALL FOR MEN

OTTAWA, Ont.—Throughout the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the agriculturalists are devising ways and means of harvesting their crops. Even at the Ontario farms, established for generations and with well settled districts all around, there is some apprehension as to the securing of sufficient help for the busiest weeks; and the activity in all kinds of building operations and in railroad work is so continuous in all the "old" and "new" provinces that the western grain growers are admitting that the situation requires serious attention.

Last year the demand for harvesters was fairly great, and there was some difficulty in supplying all the harvesters required, but this year the conditions to be faced are decidedly different. There are no "failures" in any of the wheat areas as there were last year. The crop is now estimated as likely to exceed the 200,000,000 bushel mark. The acreage seeded is far in excess of any previous year and although over 300,000 immigrants came into the country last year, and this spring even greater numbers were recorded than during last spring, it appears that such a large percentage of the newcomers took up land for themselves that this influx has tended to increase the demand for harvesters rather than to supply it.

During other years the eastern provinces could be relied upon to supply the demand, by the systematic arrangements which the railroads made. Excursions at very low rates were planned to leave all the important railway centers. Tickets were issued which allowed for return before winter at latest, and laborers going

west had the surety of autumn work and the opportunity of "seeing the West" and "looking up a homestead" if they felt inclined.

This year it looks as though "the East" is so busy with its own expansion and its own harvest that not as many men will be ready to take advantage of these excursions as there were on former occasions and the demand being nearly twice as great as ever before, the three prairie provinces are particularly active in arranging for the work.

Manitoba has sent two representatives to Ontario already, where they are busy in the cities and larger towns trying to secure for their province the 20,000 harvest hands required. At Ottawa and Montreal they have opened regular labor bureaus and by beginning thus early in the season hope to provide properly for their province.

The Saskatchewan government is trying to arrange with the federal authorities to reduce the sum of money which every immigrant now is expected to possess before being allowed entrance. The authorities of that "grain province" feel assured that they would secure abundance of help if during the harvest weeks the "entrance fee" were dispensed with, for they say there are plenty of men in the middle western states who would come across the border, because the crops there are not so abundant as in some other years.

Some of the newspapers of the Dominion indicate (as one paper puts it) that this "record breaking crop in the West will bring to light many weak spots in the economic organization of

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ful as gardeners than have the girls. Those children who remain in town during the summer months have the advantage of seeing the crops mature and bear fruit. A difficulty is experienced in the fall when the gardens need additional care and an inventory of tools and utensils is required. The classes have changed on account of promotions, and it has been found difficult to get the children from the class rooms at this important time of the year. The gardening season comes to an end in October.

A difficulty which causes especial annoyance is found in the invasion by boys after school hours and in the summer months. On several occasions some of the gardens have been ruined. In such cases the scholars have been obliged to begin all over again. The appropriation which the school committee allows this year for the school gardens is \$2000.

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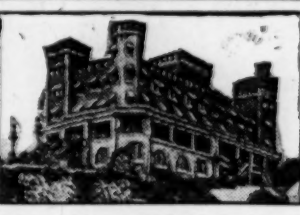
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Rates, European Plan, 75 cents and up; American, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Rates for a week or longer. Automobile part of accommodation. Cor. Bank and Summer Sts., North Adams, Mass.

### THE LEE SHORE FARM, VINALHAVEN, MAINE.

Offers plenty of fresh home-raised vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chickens; also fish, clams and lobsters. A pleasant, homelike seaside farm, clean and quiet. Wide porch, good water, bathing, fishing and fishing. Long distance phone, \$9.10.

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9 ASHBURTON PLACE.

Courists accommodated, \$1 to \$2 a day. Meals if desired at the Summit. Continuous hot and cold water.

Kearns Hall, N. Conway, N. H. Rooms; suites with private bath; fireplace in drawing room; modern plumbing; excellent cuisine; livery; tennis if desired. J. RICKER. Open all the year. Steam heat.

### COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.

BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temperance hotel.

RIVERSIDE FARM, Franconia, N. H. Pleasant house, piazzas, shady lawns, groves, tennis, hammocks, piano, boating, fishing; plenty ice cream; no children under 12. Tel. \$7 to \$9. MRS. S. N. DUNKLEE.



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Made in various sizes, washing from 50 to 600 pieces.

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11 MOUNTFORT ST., Junction Beacon St.

Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. A reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Telephone street car to Mountfort at Telephone Back Bay 2170.

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### Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

### BANGOR FIRE LOSS

SET AT \$3,280,482

BANGOR, ME.—Official figures on the loss and the insurance in the fire of April 30 are now at hand. Fire Chief W. S. Mason making the announcement Friday. The total loss on buildings and contents is \$3,280,482, against which there is insurance of \$1,563,372.

The value of buildings destroyed and damaged amounts to \$1,967,182, with insurance of \$975,585. The loss on contents reaches \$1,313,300.18 and the insurance \$587,787.61.

## WITH THE HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

### CONVENTION OF GREETERS HELD

The first annual convention of the Greeters of America at St. Louis in June was a pronounced success. These are hotel clerks of the United States whose objects are, according to the constitution, "to maintain a high standard of character and reliability among its members; to promote a fraternal feeling of aiding and assisting each other and firmly establish hotel clerking among the honored professions of our country; to increase its membership by instituting and chartering subordinate associations to be known as Interstate City and State Greeters and to promote their growth and harmony; generally to do all business and exercise all powers necessary and proper to advance said objects."

It is considered a most worthy organization and deserving of success and support. Its officers are: President, Ben C. Fitch, Southern Hotel, St. Louis; first vice-president, Carl Laux, St. Nicholas, Decatur, Ill.; second vice-president, Leigh Fuller, Metropole, Denver, Colo.; third vice-president, George Tyler, Plaza Hotel, Pigra, O.; secretary and treasurer, R. H. Hawks, publisher of the Hummer; sergeant-at-arms, John Lewis, Jefferson, St. Louis.

### CRAWFORD HOUSE IS WELL FILLED

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H.—The homelike Crawford house is filled every night with a large and happy family of guests, most of whom have been coming here for many years. The varied diversions of the day separate the colony, and mountain-climbing, motoring, burro riding and tramping are enjoyed by the athletic, while many are content to help form porch parties and sit with embroidery or books.

Mrs. Emily Selinger, who has opened her studio at the Crawford house, is showing some exquisite aquarelles of Venetian and Sicilian scenes from her versatile brush, and some beautiful snow scenes painted near the Crawford. Mrs. Selinger's versatility was never better shown than in the exquisite little cards and calendars which contain gems of her own verse illuminated.

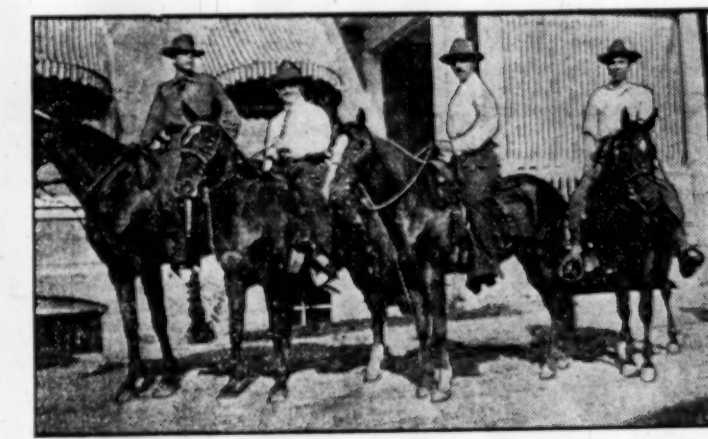
Harold P. Farrington of the Maplewood Golf Club broke the amateur records of the Crawford Golf Club on Friday with a 36-39-75 to his credit. With Mr. Farrington came Mr. Claffin, the Crawford professional, and Charles Fink of New York, one of the prominent golfers of the Maplewood Club.

### HOTEL WENTWORTH BUSY

The resort season along the North Shore, now in its height, recalls the statement that more than \$60,000,000 are contributed annually to the playground of America, and one visiting the larger hotels can well understand that the amount, although large, is not exaggerated.

Last Sunday at the hotel Wentworth the scene was a lively one. Besides the regular patrons of the house, automobile after automobile kept rolling up and discharging its cargo of hungry freight. At the dinner hour the huge dining room, a marvel of architecture, was almost completely filled, and as fast as seats were vacated they were refilled until all were satisfied. And the dinner was a good one, too—no better than on other days, as Mr. Priest believes in having seven Sundays a week in his hotel.

## FOUR MANAGERS ENJOY SUMMER LIFE STREET CARS MAKE TRIP PLEASANTER



Left to right, William S. Kenney, manager of the Mt. Washington hotel; Irving M. Clark, manager of Paine Furniture Co.; J. C. Kenerson, manager auto department, Boston American; F. Owen Robinson, manager Mt. Washington branch Touring Club of America.

### HOTELS OF NEW ENGLAND NOTED FOR MANY YEARS

The excellence of New England hotel men as a class has been appreciated by travelers ever since traveling began. Many men of note who have been in different parts of the world have taken occasion to write on this subject and the old New England tavern keeper has never suffered in consequence.

President Dwight, writing about 1820, avers that the inns of New England had deteriorated; others maintain that the art of hotel keeping has never reached the stage of perfection it has today. The modern hotel is a wonderful institution and every conceivable contrivance for the comfort and entertainment of guests is installed with an utter disregard of expense or trouble.

For instance, in the magnificent hotels at Bretton Woods, N. H., the Mount Pleasant and Mount Washington, cleanliness is evidently the first consideration—for this fact is the first impression one gets when alighting from his train or automobile. The respectful, free, but not familiar attitude of the employees; the dainty and restful appearance of the rooms, the abundance of clear cold water, the splendid food and service and the thousand and one things of an equally enjoyable nature at every turn serve to occupy the attention of the guest and keep him interested from the moment of his arrival until reluctantly he says farewell and cause him to promise himself another visit as soon as he can arrange his business to accomplish it.

This is successful hotel keeping and is of the same order, only on a larger scale, that was practised in the earlier days of this country's experience.

It is related by an early writer that at most inns the domestic service was performed by the landlord's daughters, with or without the assistance of hired "help" from the neighborhood. In 1789 Washington wrote as follows to the proprietor of Taft's inn at Uxbridge, Mass., where he lodged on his return from his New England progress:

"Hartford, 8 November, 1789.

"Sir:—Being informed that you have given my name to one of your sons and called another after Mrs. Washington's family, and moreover very much pleased with the modest and innocent looks of your two daughters, Patty and Polly, I do for these reasons send each of these girls a piece of chintz; and to Patty,

who bears the name of Mrs. Washington and who waited more upon us than Polly did, I send five guineas, with which she may buy herself any little ornaments she may want or she may dispose of them in any other manner more agreeable to herself. As I do not give these things with a view to have it talked of or even to its being known, the less there is said about it the better you will please me; but, that I may be sure the chintz and money have got safe to hand, let Patty, who, I dare say, is equal to it, write me a line informing me thereof, directed to "The President of the United States at New York." I wish you and your family well and am your humble servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Whether or not a hotel man is to the manor born or gradually grows into the art, for art it is, the successful hotel man should be, and is, a stickler for cleanliness.

It is not expensive, this characteristic; on the contrary it is a splendid dividend-paying investment and the more it is cultivated in the chamber, in the kitchen, in the dining room and in the better the dividends will be, for the better are the guests satisfied.

Hotel men in the White Mountains are as a class particular in this respect, for they have found out that as their hotel is, so is their business.

### THOUSAND ISLANDS A DELIGHT

Many-mooded and as changeable in color as the rainbow are the Thousand Islands. The steamer's passage among them is marked by beauties both natural and artificial. Here on one side may be seen a palace with its magnificent grounds and outbuildings, and in another moment the steamer passes a tiny cottage whose front door is lapped by the blue waters. In moving panorama Frontenac, Castle Frances, Pullman Palace, Devils Oven and the Casino of the Thousand Island Yacht Club are unfolded to the view. On Hart island is located quaint Alster Castle, one of the beauty spots of the islands. From there until the rapids are reached the shores wear the air of peace and simplicity of an old-world idyll.

### ROAD IMPROVES SERVICE

Important changes have been made in the service from New York to Vicksburg by the Norfolk & Western railroad. The 3:35 p. m. train out of Pennsylvania station reaches Vicksburg at 7:05 a. m. the following day and is equipped with dining car service.

### HOTEL PROUD OF ITS FINE LIBRARY

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H.—

Life at the Twin Mountain house goes on in the even tenor of its homelike way. Every one knows every one else and the guests form one big and happy family, all interested in golf, bridge, tennis and like amusements and in reading the excellent selection of books in the Wehle library, which now number 1600. This, the first hotel library to be started in the White Mountains, is also the largest and is a constant source of pleasure to the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Brill of Boston, with Misses Marion and Edith Brill and Mr. and Mrs. James E. O'Dell, motored from Boston to the Twin Mountain house this week to spend some time.

Golf is paramount in sports at the Twin Mountain house, where there are many crack players. Manager Barron finds time to enjoy the sport daily and is one of the star members of the team.

Theodore Wehle, for whom the Wehle library was named, has brought up a big box of books for the library. Later in the season several of the unique entertainments for which the Twin has always been noted will be given and the funds used for the benefit of the library.

### HOTEL WHITTIER CHANGES OWNERS

Charles F. Hubbel, manager of the William H. Hubbel Company clothing house on Washington street, has recently purchased and will manage the hotel Whittier at Hampton, N. H.

Hotel Whittier has for many years been a favorite stopping place for a good class of people, and the infusion of new ideas, together with Mr. Hubbel's experience in business and social affairs, will make the hotel more popular than ever, it is thought.

### GOVERNOR BASS AT PIKE

Governor Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, with his staff, honored the Lake Tarleton Club at Pike, N. H., with their presence over July 22 and the Governor took occasion to express himself as highly pleased with this charming hotel under the management of Fred L. Hall.



FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

## Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

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**Prince George Hotel**  
 GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager  
 Formerly of  
 PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York  
 5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York  
 One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York  
 600 ROOMS Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unusually Low. In the Center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.  
 Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.  
 Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up.  
 Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.  
 The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newstand or can be found in the reading room.  
 Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

**"The Madison Square"**  
 37 Madison Ave. NEW YORK 40 East 26th St.  
 Facing Madison Square Park  
 "The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.  
 BURTON J. WHITE, Resident Manager.

**A Residential Hotel**  
 Offering both hotel and house-keeping apartments. Desirable transient guests are accommodated, but reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.

**Martha Washington**  
 New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel  
 20 East 29th Street, Near 5th Ave.  
 Restaurant and Tea Room for ladies and gentlemen.  
 Rates, \$1.50 and Up  
 Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.  
 Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

**Belleclaire Hotel**  
 77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.  
 Subway Station at 79th Street  
 Homelike Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service. Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."  
 Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

**HOTEL LANKERSHIM**  
 Broadway at Seventh  
 Los Angeles, California  
 EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

**HOTEL ROSSLYN**  
 European, 75c to \$2.50  
 American, \$1.15 to \$3.00

**HART BROS. HOTEL**  
 Free Auto Bus  
 Meets All Trains

**NATICK HOUSE**  
 European, 50c to \$2.00  
 American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

WHEN IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EVERY REASON WHY YOU SHOULD CHOOSE

**THE HOTEL NICOLLET**IN THE MIDST OF THINGS  
WORTH SEEING AND DOING

A BIG HOTEL WHERE THE LITTLE THINGS COUNT : : EUROPEAN PLAN FROM \$1.00 UP

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FOR TOURISTS and COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

PHIL. METSCHAN &amp; SONS, PROPRIETORS.

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**GRANADA HOTEL**  
 SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely fireproof.  
 American or European plan.  
 Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.  
 Most excellent service and cuisine.  
 Write for booklet and all desired information.  
 E. S. de WOLFE, Manager.

**The Rowson**  
 Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day by addressing MRS. C. H. R., 1354 S. 4th street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2726.

SOUTHERN.

**Old Point Comfort****Hotel Chamberlin**BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,  
SAILING, ORCHESTRA  
TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food Cuisine.  
 FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.  
 HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships.  
 Special weekly rates June to October.  
 Booklets at Managers, 248 Wash. St. and Raymond & Whitecomb, 308 Wash. St. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr. Fortress Monroe, Va.

FOREIGN.

**ADLEY HOUSE**, Margaret Street, Oxford Circus, LONDON, ENG.  
 Most comfortable furnished flats for short or long periods. Unusually good attendance and catering. Moderate rates. Apply Manager.

SOUTHERN.

**"The City Care Forgot"****Quaint Historic NEW ORLEANS**

America's Convention and Carnival City.

**St. Charles Hotel**

Completely rehabilitated and under new management.  
 European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.  
 Send for booklet.  
 ALFRED S. AMER, V.P. and Gen. Mgr. (Late Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria.)

FOREIGN.

**St. George's KENNEDY ROAD, HONGKONG.**  
 House Beautiful Views Day and Night. High Standard of Service.

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**THE ROMA**  
 Famous Italian Restaurant  
 Table d'Hôte and à la Carte Service  
 221 South Wabash Avenue  
 (Bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO

**CAFE DE PARIS**  
 Beautiful Dining Room  
 Fine Service, Excellent Location.  
 Combination Breakfast ..... 25c  
 Lunches ..... 35c  
 Dinner à la carte ..... 50c  
 15 HAVILLAND ST., near Boylston St.  
 Transfer station LOUIS COLE.

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VISIT

**MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON**

109 Columbia St.

303 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

**Acorn Lunch**

Room ...

144 TREMONT ST.,

(Over St. Clair's)

Luncheon, 11 to 3.

Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

**SHOOSHAN'S**

LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY

AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE

Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Frequent for extra business.

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON.

Chickering Hall Bldg., adjoining Horticultural Hall

**Home Made Dainties**

SERVED ON AND ON SALE AT

THE CONSIGNORS UNION, INC.

48 WINTER STREET.

Luncheon, 11-3. Afternoon Tea, 3-5.

Food Shop open 9-5.

ALLERTON TEA ROOM

Charmingly located. Dainty Luncheons served. Fancy cakes in many varieties. Sandwiches, iced. All home made.

S. STREET, ALLESTON, MASS.

**Everett Lunch Club**

529 So. WABASH AV., CHICAGO

Luncheon, 11 to 2:30. Supper, 4:30 to 7:30.

## STRATHCONA OF CANADA IS MAN OF THREE CAREERS, EACH EMPIRE EPOCH

Donald Smith Pushed Ahead  
to Frozen Wilderness  
Winning High HonorsRAILWAY SPREADS  
OUT AT HIS WORDLastly He Gives Rich Years  
as High Commissioner to  
Serving Imperially

LONDON—The announcement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Lord Strathcona is about to resign the high commissionership of Canada ends another chapter in one of the most amazing romances of human life, says a writer in the London Daily Mail, who has an intimate knowledge of his subject.

What novelist would have the audacity to outline a hero whose youth was an adventure among Indians in the frozen wilderness, whose manhood was that of a railway pioneer and nation-builder, and whose old age was that of a statesman—a hero who became a millionaire by his own industry and an imperial force by his wisdom and experience?

When Donald Smith, 48, left his home in Morayshire and sailed for Canada, Queen Victoria had just been crowned, and the first steamship was preparing to cross the Atlantic. It took him six weeks to do a journey which is now accomplished in six days.

There was no Dominion of Canada in those days. Neither the people nor the provinces were united. French Canadians and English-speaking people in Upper Canada were disaffected toward Great Britain. The revenues of the country were not worth speaking about. The center and west were inaccessible, for there was no railway across the continent and the vast territories administered by the Honourable Company of Adventurers, founded by Henry VIII, and known as the Hudson's Bay Company were the great lone land of adventurous trappers and traders.

**Donald Smith Begins**

Into this wilderness went Donald Smith in 1838. After 10 years in the St. Lawrence ports he entered Labrador, where he remained until 1864, and established a reputation as a trader in pelts and an administrator of the Hudson's Bay Company. His tact and wisdom won the confidence of the Indians and he thrived on the rigors of the climate. The hardy young Scot once made a forced march through 500 miles of snow to Montreal and returned to his post.

So great was his influence with the people of the west that when the Red River expedition started under Lord Wolseley, Donald Smith was chosen to act as negotiator with the rebels. "His word," as Lord Wolseley says, "was law in all that wide region."

The confidence he inspired was manifested when a year later Lord Strathcona entered political life as member for Winnipeg in the Provincial Assembly. He had long realized that if the north-west was to remain part of the empire, and if the eastern provinces were to be united with the west and Canada was to become a nation, a railway must be built across the continent.

**Great Line Is Built**

To that vast enterprise Lord Strathcona applied all his energies and ingenuity. In these days of abounding prosperity and development it is impossible to realize the obstacles that these pioneers had to overcome. Not nature alone had to be vanquished, but man, for there

were then, as now, men who see only failure and disaster. Lord Strathcona failed to reap a great reward in wealth and in gratitude.

After such an undertaking he might well have been content to relax his efforts. But the imperial spirit summoned Lord Strathcona, at the age of 77, to transfer his energies to a wider field. He came to London as high commissioner for the Dominion, and for nearly a generation has been one of the strongest bonds between Canada and the United Kingdom.

"Who rests rusts," is a maxim of Lord Strathcona. Lord Strathcona must work, for his ambition, though tranquil, has always been indefatigable. He has never been one of those men who talk about their dreams as if they were realities, and call upon the world to admire their schemes as if they were finished achievements. His speeches are few and epigrammatic, his deeds many and lasting.

**Winnipeg Is Monument**

Sir Charles Tupper did not exaggerate when he said that "only the pluck, energy and determination of Lord Strathcona carried the Canadian Pacific railway to success." His watchful and resolute policy as chief factor and resident governor of the Hudson's Bay Company saved western Canada for the empire. Winnipeg is the enduring monument of his foresight, for by securing the Great Northern railway and refusing the enormous bribe of United States magnates he made it the wheat market of the middle west.

These achievements reveal the soul of a man who produces great actions—not the heated understanding which makes friction. Great as they are, they are not the whole. History will never record one title of what Lord Strathcona has done for Canada and the empire. These things are buried in two generations of official archives in London and Ottawa.

Two talents, little noticed in the world, Lord Strathcona has cultivated to perfection. He is never vehement, for he believes in quiet and steady perseverance. He who foresees no difficulties and apprehends no obstacles is almost sure to fail.

**MARKET SUCCESS FOR DES MOINES**

DES MOINES, Ia.—The second day of an open market place to provide hucksters and farmers a means of competing with the so-called food trust has convinced Mayor Hanna of the success of the idea.

Mayor Hanna promised relief in a permanent market house to be built by the city. Men, women and children crowded around the hucksters and in a few hours the half hundred or more dealers had sold out. Prices were from 40 to 50 per cent lower than prevailing quotations at the retail stores.

**GOV. DIX NAMES FARM DELEGATES**

ALBANY, N. Y.—Complying with the request for representation by the state of New York at the sixth international fair farming congress, to be held at Colorado Springs Oct. 16 to 20, Governor Dix has announced the appointment of Dean Liberty H. Bailey, director of the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca; E. N. Norris, former master of the New York grange, Sodus; and Ezra Tuttle of Eastport, L. I.

**CALIFORNIA GRAPE MEN UNITE**

SAN FRANCISCO—The leading grape growers of California, at a meeting held in this city recently, formed a state organization to be known as the Grape Growers Association of California.

ways more vehement than the man who is accustomed to observe the rocks and quicksands of human affairs and who knows with how much vehemence men often oppose their own happiness and well-being.

**Effort Continuous**

What Lord Strathcona has done he has done by continuous effort, not by sudden blows; by foresight rather than by inspiration. He has cultivated the habit of doing business with regularity and ease. This is one of the secrets of his success, and has enabled him to live three lives—the life of a pioneer of a nation-builder on the prairies, and the life of a statesman in the capital of the empire.

"When a man has his duty to do he has no time to think of himself or his years, nor to allow himself any of those indulgences which make him slack and spoil him for good work." Lord Strathcona has said this to many young men who have sought his advice.

He used these words to me not long ago when I expressed my astonishment at finding him busy at the Dominion offices in Victoria, street long after he ought to have been eating his dinner. He had come from a garden party at Marlborough house, which most people made an excuse for suspending their daily labors. "I breakfast at 9 and dine at 9," he said, "and have 11 hours for work."

To ceaseless industry, inexhaustible patience, and profound knowledge of men and affairs Lord Strathcona adds unassuming modesty and the gentlest of manners. He is urbanity itself, yet under the velvet you feel the firm hand of the master-man. If he has acquired vast wealth he has earned it by his own foresight and efforts, and the world has profited both by his enterprises and his benefactions. He has opened wide his heart and his purse. His gifts to education and to charity are measured in millions, for Lord Strathcona practices the doctrine that riches are responsibilities that must be discharged for the good of humanity and for the advancement of knowledge and happiness.

**OFFER TO SERVE FOR \$1 PER YEAR**

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—The mayor, directors of public safety and service, and other officials of this town have offered to serve faithfully for \$1 a year salary.

This offer was made at the meeting of the council Thursday night. Director J. N. Zaring offered on behalf of the city officials to serve for \$1 a year providing the city councilmen would do likewise. The offer was instantly accepted.

The dollar offer was made as a result of a controversy between the city officers and the councilmen. Insurgents in council had proposed a big cut in the officials' salaries.

**COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BIDS**

WASHINGTON—A. L. Smith & Co. of this city were the lowest bidders for erecting a memorial fountain to Christopher Columbus on the plaza of the new union station, offering to erect the memorial in granite, complete except the plumbing, for \$60,000, or in marble for \$48,491. The lowest bidder for the plumbing was Norcross Brothers & Co., Worcester, Mass., at \$2900.

**PLANTS RESUME OPERATIONS**

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—After a shutdown of six months work will be resumed at the plant of the United Fire Brick Company next month, giving 150 men employment. The Eureka fire brick works at Mt. Braddock and the L. F. Smith glass plant have also reopened.

## COLORADO COMPLETES WORLD'S BIGGEST DAM

Part of Great Irrigation System Which Will Supply Water to 210,000 Acres North and East of Denver

## EARTH MOVING RECORD BROKEN

STANDLEY dam, the largest of its kind in the world, is completed, and the entire equipment of a vast irrigation enterprise that is to supply water to 210,000 acres north and east of Denver will soon be finished, says the Denver Times.

This is the realization of a dream that John Kinnear, a rancher who first occupied the site of the vast Standley dam near Broomfield, had as far back as 1869. John Kinnear started the first ditch, but his means were limited and he handed over the site to men with more money and greater executive ability. Capitalists took up the enterprise; it prospered, it languished and once it seemed likely to fail altogether, but, thanks to French money, it has been carried through.

The Standley reservoir is the most remarkable irrigation enterprise in the world. The great earthenwork dam that faces it rises to a height of 113 feet. When all the "trimmings" are put upon it the total height will be 140 feet. To build the reservoir 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated with the steam shovel. Two irrigation dams recently constructed in India exceed the Standley reservoir in yardage, but not in height. It is actually the biggest earth dam in the world. The capacity of the reservoir is 100,000 acre feet of water.

Since March 17, when the Kenefick-Quigley-Russell Construction Company, with a \$2,000,000 backing from the Franco-American bank of Paris, took up the temporarily abandoned work to finish it, record time has been made with the excavation. J. E. Hays, chief engineer of the Denver Reservoir and Irrigation Company, whose enterprise it was, has had general supervision.

**Records Broken**

"The contract of the Kenefick company," said Mr. Hays, "required that the entire construction must be finished by Oct. 1. Under Robert Russell, the contractor, 60,000 cubic yards of dirt were moved in 24 days. This average was kept up for three months. I understand that the greatest amount of dirt moved in a month on the Panama canal was 30,000 cubic yards. On April 28 last we moved 244 cars of dirt, each car containing about 14 cubic yards. This is the greatest amount of dirt ever moved in a single day."

**Great Territory Watered**

The Standley project also includes the Henrylyn irrigation district, lying south and east of Hudson, which includes 110 miles of main canals exclusive of the laterals.

Water for the Standley reservoir is obtained chiefly from Clear creek through Croke creek, which takes out just below Golden. This inlet is 18 miles long and has a capacity of 900 second feet. Water is also obtained from Coal creek and other creeks. From Standley lake the water is conveyed by canal to the Platte river at a point near Denver. From there it is conveyed by the Burlington and O'Brien canals into Barr lake and into the Henrylyn canal just south of Barr lake. From Barr lake the water is dis-

tributed by the Brighton lateral canal, the Speer, the Beebe, the Neres, the Platte valley and the Gilmore canals to lands east of the Platte river near Brighton, Lupton, La Salle and Plattville.

The northern end of the system is six miles from Greeley. To the lands west of the Platte the water is conveyed through the Bull canal as far west as Erie and as far north as Plattville. A subsidiary system in the Marshall lake system, which obtains water from South Boulder creek near Eldorado Springs, conveys it to Marshall lake and through the Community canal to Burns Junction. Of the land under the Standley system 100,000 acres are now under water.

## AGRICULTURISTS TRY SOUTH SEA PRODUCT IN CALIFORNIA LAND

BERKELEY, Cal.—A series of experiments are being conducted by the department of agriculture at the University of California with the taro, a product of the south sea islands. The taro is said to excel the potato in flavor and growing capacity, and the members of the department are of opinion that it can be grown here.

Undergraduate applications for admission to the fall semester at the university must be filed by Aug. 7. Matriculation examinations take place Aug. 10-15; registration of new students for fall semester Aug. 18-19, and of old students Aug. 21. Instruction in all classes begins Aug. 22.

Harry I. Maxim, F. H. McConnell and Nathaniel Schulowitz, graduates of the university, have passed the state bar examinations at Sacramento.

Charles J. Boath of the class of 1908, has been appointed professor of agriculture at Monterey county agricultural school, King City. He will begin his duties in September.

Thomas H. Reed has resigned his position as secretary to Governor Johnson, to succeed Prof. Bernard Moses, as head of the department of history and political science.

Pres. Benjamin I. Wheeler recently went with a party to examine a section of mountain property given to the university by the late mountaineer, Horace Whitaker, and it is probable that the university authorities will establish a school of forestry.

According to a statement made by the university authorities, there are now 1940 students enrolled for summer school; exceeding last years by 900 students.

## MAINE COFFERDAM NOW REINFORCED

HAVANA, Cuba—The contract for delivery of 30,000 tons of stone for reinforcing the cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the Maine having been carried out, a large number of the laborers have been discharged. Those retained will be employed in the operations on the wreck itself.

A search of the junior officers' quarters resulted in the discovery of several revolvers, swords and other equipments, while near the ward room was found a notebook belonging to Lieutenant Jenkins. The contents of the book were illegible. It was identified by the lieutenant's initials in silver on its back.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels



THE CHRISTIAN  
SCIENCE MONITOR



**Because Clean Journalism** as the Monitor interprets it, rests on the building of public confidence and in the prosecution of public service, we believe that the present-day movement to make the daily newspaper better and to fully re-establish the press as a constructive force, is an important and worthy undertaking

**We Also Believe** that the public wants a daily newspaper above partizanship editorially, accurate and devoid of sensational reports in its news space, reliable and clean in all its advertising. In fact, the steady and substantial growth of those newspapers which are adhering to this policy is ample evidence that there is a well-established and constantly increasing call for a clean daily journal

**It Is the Aim of the Monitor** to satisfy this demand, to create a greater desire for good and helpful newspaper reading, and to continue to advocate and champion all those policies and purposes which look toward general uplift and betterment of mankind

A DAILY PAPER  
FOR THE HOME

FALMOUTH AND  
ST. PAUL STREETS  
BOSTON, MASS



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1911

## Advertiser by Making Men Emigrate Directs Course of Empire

Convention of Publicity Experts Brings to View  
Another Example of Large Unit Idea in  
Conduct of Modern Business

PRINTER IS ACTUATING FORCE  
IN OPENING NEW COUNTRIES

IN Faneuil hall, the New England "Cradle of Liberty," from where American patriots advertised to the world their doctrine of freedom from political restraint, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will proclaim on Tuesday their message for co-operation and equality in the present "get together" age. The commercial publicity movement is as significant to the life today as the pre-revolutionary agitation was to the welfare of the colonials, and the seventh annual convention of the men entrenched behind the advertising guns promises to be an event that will write itself down in the history of big business. The gathering is of importance to producer, dealer and consumer. The general public is concerned in a convention that will bring more than 3000 advertising experts upon the Boston scene for the purpose of discussing supply and demand.

The era has witnessed much that makes for prosperity, and much that has worked hindrance. Publicity has now become little less essential to existence than is food. Consolidation of large interests, trust investigation, municipal weal and woe, manufacture in mill and trade in shop, political rights and political abuses, are a few of the twentieth century activities that belong in the general realm of advertising. It is because the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will concern itself with all that concerns publicity, the honest endeavors of the men who compose the profession, as well as the fraudulent practices found here and there, because the delegates will discuss their vocation from its topmost pinnacle to its lowest depth, that not only the United States, but the world is interested in the gathering.

## Local Barkers Direct

With Boston as the 1911 rallying point, the Pilgrim Publicity Association necessarily acts as host. The Pilgrims hold high rank within the associated clubs. Considering the rivalry for the annual convention it was no small thing for the Boston club to come out victorious when it developed on the Omaha gathering in 1910 to select a meeting place for this year. But while always in the lead, the Pilgrim Publicity Association will submerge itself when the clubs from north and south, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, invade the city. The modern co-operative spirit which unifies, where formerly competition strove to pull apart, is strongly exemplified in all that the Associated Advertising Clubs of America have been doing since organization.

The convention program, containing the names of distinguished speakers, gives a foretaste of the variety of topics to be discussed beginning with Aug. 1 and continuing four days. But the departmental sessions on Wednesday will undoubtedly claim the fullest attention of the delegates, covering as they do such subjects as general agents, national advertising managers, daily newspapers, periodicals, agricultural publications, business literature, outdoor advertising, specialty advertising, trade papers, retail advertising, and municipal and state publicity.

## New Ground Tilled

It is very likely that retail advertising is the feature of the program with which the public is best acquainted, just as municipal and state publicity, almost the last kind of advertising to be considered seriously by the fraternity of advertisers, is least familiar to the masses. And yet the way in which the cities and states and nations now proclaim their merits to the world requires exceptionally skillful handling in order to be effective. A town which claims it is one of the few places where life is really worth while no longer waits for people to settle there at leisure, but brings them in through attractive advertising. But as with the department store, the newspaper advertisement and the prospective customer, the concern must be able to "deliver the goods," or the result of the publicity and money spent counts for little. Municipal advertising is as yet in its infancy, and for this reason the experts in the business cannot fail to gain much information from such a symposium as will follow the calling of the association to order on Monday.

There is scarcely a business or profession which offers such possibilities as does advertising. Each year, each week, each hour bring something new to be exploited. Only yesterday the automobile was unheard of. Now machines are sold by tens of thousands, and behind every one stands an advertisement. The flying machine already engages some of the leading advertising geniuses in the land. But while these in no way are the only "high fliers" of the profession, they exploit an article the domain of which is beyond restraint. What with the present publicity allotted aeroplanes, the advertiser of the future has something rich in store. The item of motorboats alone claims far and near publicity. The theater, the hotel, the railroad, the bank, the ocean in summer



P. S. FLOREA OF INDIANAPOLIS  
Secretary of Associated Advertising Clubs of America from whose office the Voice is published.

time, how they furnish grist for the mill that grinds out advertisements!

Now comes the hour when it behooves advertisers to advertise advertising. Incidentally, if Boston takes advantage of its opportunity, the city will have a glowing chance to advertise itself. With the Pilgrim Publicity Association made up of hospitable Bostonians, there is scarcely a doubt that the visitors will know more about the Hub when they say good-by than when they arrived.

Descriptive literature has been sent broadcast by the enterprising committee on publicity. From the Atchinson Ad Club, taking the local organizations in their chronological order, to the Worcester (Mass.) Publicity Association, which concludes the list, the members of the associated clubs know by this time that there is much to be seen in Boston before

ASSOCIATED  
ADVERTISING  
CLUBS OF  
AMERICA



BOSTON  
AUGUST 1 to 4  
1911

BANNER ADVERTISING CONVENTION  
Placed in store windows and in other convenient places these will remind Boston of what is going on.

## JUDGE FREEMAN, RAILROAD HEAD, IS BELIEVER IN SERVICE, CIVILITY, SAFETY

New Texas and Pacific  
Chief Wishes Friendship  
and Goodwill of Public

WASTE CRITICIZED  
IN TEXAN METHOD

Improvements Will Include  
Two Through Trains to  
El Paso Daily

HOW do you find operating a railroad, as compared with looking after the legal affairs of a road? A representative of the Fort Worth Record asked Judge Freeman, who has been appointed head of

sides the 3000 advertising men who will help to swell the size of the population. It will be well for Boston to bear in mind that a more critical or a more progressive company than the advertising men never entered a community. If there are any weak spots in the municipal armor they will be bound to discover them and point them out.

To take the Pilgrim Publicity Association as an example of what an advertising club can do for its community, here is a body of men who have come together not to foster advertising alone, but to fling broadcast the renown of the New England states. Booming New England seems to be a function of this association as a whole, while individually the members plead their cause with the purchasers of space and those who furnish it. New England is gradually "coming back," and the Boston publicity makers are sharing in the credit. What the Pilgrims are doing for their locality other advertising clubs are doing for theirs.

## Buyer Is Goal

That the first address of the general session should concern itself with "Advertising Ethics" goes to show how important the moral side of advertising appears to those who either write the ads or publish them. "Newspapers and Their Advertisers" is the topic to follow. The subjects come together at so many points that they might easily be considered as one. Nothing in the entire range of advertising comes closer to the public than what is true about a certain article and what is the opposite. Whether it concerns quality or quantity, whether it is a matter of circulation, whether it is a question of placing an advertisement, it all comes back to the ethical. Now that newspapers and periodicals are among the most ardent supporters of the advertising association it is believed that much order will come out of former hazy-working methods. If the convention does nothing more than strike a happy balance, it will have done much toward earning the gratitude of the public.

It is certain that circulation will continue to play an important part in advertising, but it is equally certain that quality will be given more and more consideration at the hands of those who pay for the placing of descriptive matter before the public. Advertisers in general are realizing that it makes a difference whether or not a certain advertisement reaches the reader for whom it is intended. Circulation may be by the million copies, but if the ad fails to meet the eye of the man or woman it was meant for, it falls to earth. Small circulation may not necessarily bespeak quality, nor does the large circulation essentially go beyond a certain mark. What the best men in the business aim at is to hit the bull's eye at often as possible.

## Development Cooperative

The advertising manager of an automobile company in a recent issue of Printers Ink writes in regard to circulation as follows:

"Slowly, but as surely as the passing of time, a new idea is making itself felt in advertising. That idea consists in paying for circulation according to the quality of the publication and its readers—not simply paying for so many sold copies. The time is speedily passing when so many thousands of readers for such-and-such a rate can get any and all business. Thinking men are realizing the fact that the hundreds of thousands wasted in advertising can be diverted into producing channels. On every side this idea is cropping out."

It is almost assured that no topic to be brought before the convention will claim closer attention than the question of value and circulation. The members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America do not meet for the mere pleasure of exchanging compliments. That may be a necessary feature, but not the overshadowing one. Primarily, conventions of business organizations are for the purpose of discussing business, to find out how development can be best promoted, how the new cooperation can benefit all without working injury to the individual. Problems of great moment are before the world's advertisers. The interest of Europe is scarcely second to



S. C. DOBBS  
President Associated Advertising Clubs of America

the interest which America is taking in the event. From Great Britain and the continent come leaders among the advertising fraternity.

But it will be wrong to say that it will be all serious business with entertainment left out. In fact, the social side of the convention stands out more prominently than during any of the preceding gatherings. There will be plenty of genuine humor to enliven the situation. For instance, who would expect an individual like John Kendrick Bangs to appear as speaker without this inimitable American humorist giving of the best in his possession? Mr. Bangs is to have for his subject "Advertising and Historical Reputations." He is to take his auditors back as far as Alexander the Great, and come down to the present with so formidable a publicity advocate as Theodore Roosevelt. He promises to give a picture of what the great among the nations have done to promote advertising. They did things different in the olden times than now, but even the silent Sphinx in the desert stands as a monument of ancient publicity and to its own locality the stone image still signifies no less than what the full page ad means to the expert who pens for the benefit of present day civilization.

## Civic Movements Heralded

The long-range view of the convention is apparent from the fact that John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, with headquarters at Washington, is to be present. Mr. Barrett is to speak on "Advertising and Export Trade." There is scarcely another man in the country who daily acquaints himself to a greater degree with facts and figures relative to foreign business than the head of the Pan-American Union. Export and international advertising engage the attention of some of the shrewdest men in this business of putting words on paper. There is a tremendous field awaiting its development. "Dollar diplomacy" is a phase of international advertising.

"Advertising and Civic Advancement" is to be the subject of an address during the Boston convention. Some mismanaged American cities have obtained a publicity during the past few years which hardly makes for reputation. At the same time municipal corruption, if exposed, must perforce lead to betterment. Even the most loyal citizens, much as they may regret publicity of this kind, realize that ultimate benefit is derived from rooting up the trouble. Advertising of any community fails to carry force if detrimental factors are not taken into consideration and disposed of.

There is hardly a city of any pretensions in the United States or Canada which does not issue at least one monthly or weekly publication in the interest of its civic or commercial advancement. Some of these journals are works of art, well written and telling in a fascinating manner why the places championed merit notice. "Advance New England" and "New Boston" are conspicuous examples of this class of literature. But it is especially in the West and the Southwest that municipal advertising of this kind is promoted. Men of exceptional capability are requisite for sounding the praises of their cities. Some of the leading municipal propagandists are at Boston during the meet.

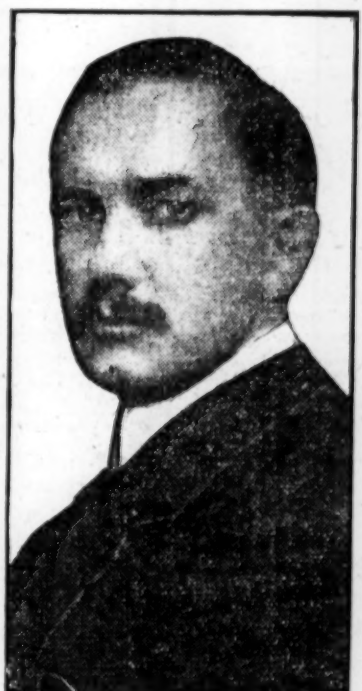
A recent feature in advertising is state and national publicity. The United States is still behind some other nations in that respect. As yet the government has not seen the necessity of making the country attractive to settlers by the employment of printers' ink. Australia and Canada take the lead in this direction. The great commonwealth in the Australasian sea thinks nothing of spending thousands of dollars to further its interests. The same is true of Canada. The 70,000 Americans who left the country last year and have settled in the Dominion were largely led to change residence through inviting advertisements ordered by the Canadian government. In conjunction with the railroads the Canadian authorities paid out close to a million dollars for that purpose. It is figured out that Canada will be the gainer to the extent of \$500,000,000 next year if plans now in the making are consummated.

The railroad companies of the United States have for some time been good advertisers and now come a statement from the headquarters of the Harriman lines which is significant. "Next year," it says, "\$1,250,000 will be expended by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, which amount will be charged to 'advertising' on the books, but the purpose for which this huge sum is to be used is the peopling of the empire of the West, the filling up of the fertile lands of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, California, Idaho, Washington, Nevada and Montana. Work of this kind is building for the future. It is the latest and greatest development of railroading. It is the building up of traffic, both passenger and freight."

It is to be noticed that advertising is here classed by the railroad as almost equal in importance to construction. It is the lever which, in the final summing up of business, moves the crops, sends people from one end of the country to the other, puts money into the bank.

Organizers Thorough

The associated clubs sprang from necessity. Local advertising clubs long felt the need for closer relations. There was as much necessity for the individual clubs and members to get together as there was a need, according to the great steel makers of the world, to form an international institute at Brussels. Co-operation is the cry of the hour and the



MAC MARTIN  
Treasurer Associated Clubs and member of educational committee.

Critics of Progress Numbering 3000 Will Study  
Ratio of Energy to Results in Bostonians'  
Efforts for Metropolitan Honors

SESSIONS HELD IN QUARTERS  
OF TRADE, POLITICS AND ART



I. H. SAWYER  
Second vice-president of Brown Shoe Company, president St. Louis Advertising Men's League.

advertising men of the country heeded the call. That is why Boston entertains an army of men of ready wit and fluent pen. That is why the standard of the associated clubs has inscribed upon it progress and continual co-operation.

The following are the officers of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America: President, S. C. Dobbs, Atlanta, Ga.; first vice-president, I. H. Sawyer, St. Louis, Mo.; second vice-president, Smith B. Quail, Chicago, Ill.; third vice-president, Frank T. Crittenden, Ft. Worth, Tex.; fourth vice-president, J. B. Runyan, Des Moines, Ia.; fifth vice-president, W. F. Parkhurst, Atlanta, Ga.; sixth vice-president, Henry B. Humphrey, Boston, Mass.; secretary, P. S. Florea, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Mac Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.; sergeant at arms, J. R. Woltz, Chicago, Ill.

The executive committee is as follows:

PILGRIM  
PUBLICITY  
ASSOCIATION



BOSTON  
1911

PILGRIM PUBLICITY BANNER  
These will call attention to local organization which will be host to advertising men of country.

Herbert S. Houston, New York; Lewellyn E. Pratt, Coshocot, O.; J. Montgomery Brown, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Douglas N. Graves, Boston; Frederick E. Scottford, San Francisco; Merritt J. Osborn, St. Paul, Minn.

The district organization of the association is perhaps as thorough-going as system and detailed attention can make it. The central division includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Smith B. Quail of Chicago is the president; A. M. Candee, Milwaukee, secretary. Under the southwestern division come Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Colorado and New Mexico. The president is Frank T. Crittenden, of Ft. Worth, Tex., the secretary is Paul C. Gerhart of Dallas, Tex.

Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho form the northwestern division, with J. B. Runyan president, and M. M. Eldred secretary. Both live in Des Moines. The southeastern division includes Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. William F. Parkhurst of Atlanta is president, A. W. MacKend of Charleston, S. C., secretary. In the eastern division are the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Henry B. Humphrey, of Boston, is president, Richard H. Waldo, of New York, secretary.

The departmental activities of the convention are administered by committees according to the following scheme:

General agents: Frank Presbrey, New York, chairman; national advertising managers: E. St. Elmo Lewis, Detroit, chairman; daily newspapers: Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines, chairman; periodicals: Frank E. Morrison, New York, chairman; agricultural publications: T. W. Le Quatte, Des Moines, chairman; business literature: F. E. Johnston, Dallas, chairman; outdoor advertising: Edward C. Donnelly, Boston, chairman; novelties: L. E. Pratt, Coshocot, O., chairman; speakers committee: W. R. Emery, Chicago, chairman; retail advertisers: W. R. Hotchkiss, New York, chairman.

## Methods of Approach Novel

At Faneuil hall the opening trumpet call of the convention will be sounded, at the Boston Opera House important discussions will be held, at Ford hall the officers of next year will be elected and the choice of the next convention city will be made.

A battle is to be waged for the meeting place in 1912. Many cities are coming forward. It will be a contest which will tax the qualities of persuasive speakers who are to put the merit of their respective communities before the delegates.

There will be many speakers heard during the convention week. But the Voice, the official organ of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, has for weeks and months called the rank and file together and cautioned the various clubs that the world will be watching the proceedings in Boston. The "On to Boston" number for June, handles the situation in a large way. The publication from month to month is worthy of the calling and the men it represents. Published from the office of the secretary at Indianapolis, it presents at its August issue the sixth number of volume two. The Voice speaks constantly of co-operation. The convention number came out in July and has on its front cover illustrations of President Taft, Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald, conspicuous representatives of national, state and municipal publicity.

Appreciating the value of making picturesque entrance into Boston, some of the advertising clubs have made use of novel means to get to the city. The Baltimoreans could think of nothing more effective than chartering a steamship, and keep it at their disposal while here. The San Francisco delegation came in a special car with another car attached containing products of the golden west. From Indianapolis the delegates arrive by means of automobiles. There is as yet no record that any club has thought it wise to reach Boston via aeroplane, but it may be taken for granted that at some future convention, should circumstances permit, the advertising men of the period will be the first to prove the value of aerial transportation.

Some time ago Boston threw away its key. City hospitality permits of neither walls nor gates. The advertising men will find the Hub an inviting spot in which to talk business and partake of recreation. The city as well as the 3000 visitors should be the better for making each others' acquaintance. The Pilgrim Publicity Association gives its assurance that it will do its share toward making the 1911 convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America an international success.

who will heed, that factories should come to our raw material, instead of paying tribute to railroads to haul the raw material to the factories and again paying tribute to them to haul the finished product back to the land where the raw material was produced.

"Railroads cannot prosper unless there is prosperity among the people served, and it may also be stated that the people served cannot enjoy the full benefits of general prosperity unless the railroads earn enough to permit the standard of services to meet prevailing conditions."

"You can announce positively that the service on the Texas & Pacific will undergo a marked improvement and this improvement will take place as quickly as physical conditions can be forced to conform to the new order of things."

"Today we are running but one through train west to El Paso daily. We shall run two through to El Paso today," said the judge in conclusion, "and we can all keep step in this march of events and all be honest with ourselves and our neighbors the store of happiness in this world will become greater and the peace and prosperity of the people will vouchsafe still greater prosperity, and a greater peace of effort."

"I believe the public is entitled to three things at all times: service, civ-

the Texas & Pacific and placed at the helm of the International & Great Northern.

"Not much difference," he answered. "It is all a case of work, then more work, then still more work. You know I have a motto that I selected early in life, and somehow I think when a man finds a motto that fits his ambitions he finds it not so difficult to overcome obstacles that ever confront him."

"My motto is, 'Education, industry and sobriety,' and I believe that no man can live up to this motto without being a better man for it."

## Man Must Do His Best

"It does not matter materially what line of work a man is engaged in, if he enters his work with all his power. Every man can at least do his best."

"What plans have you for bettering your property?" was asked.

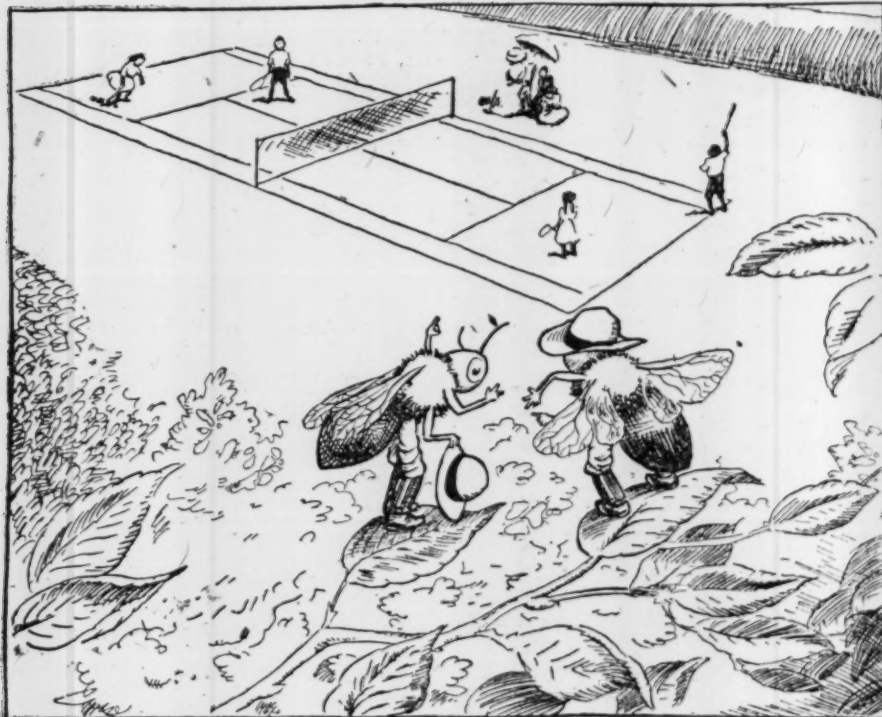
"All betterments of property will be made with an eye single to secure betterments of service," answered Judge



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

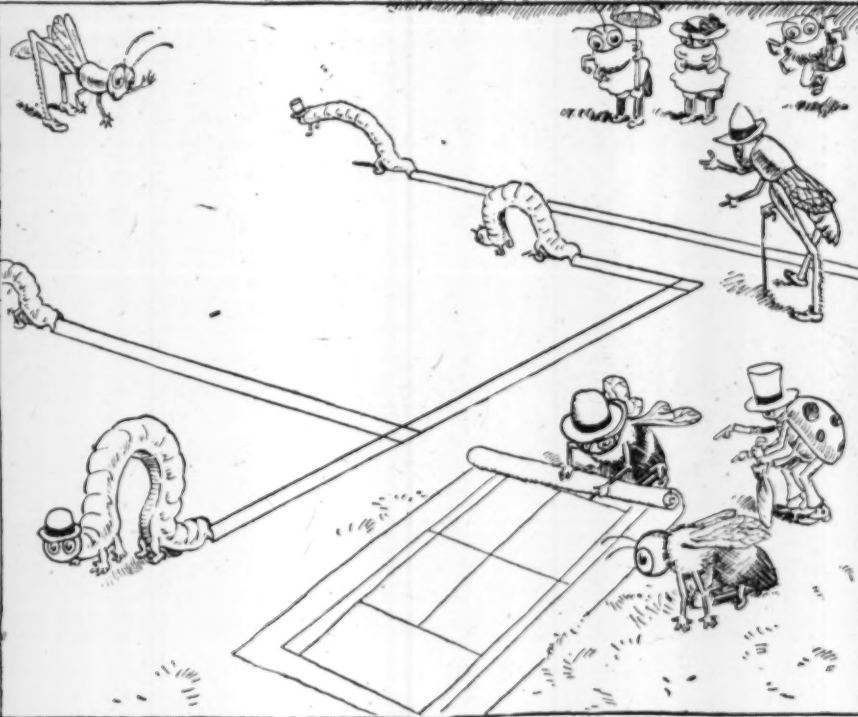
DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

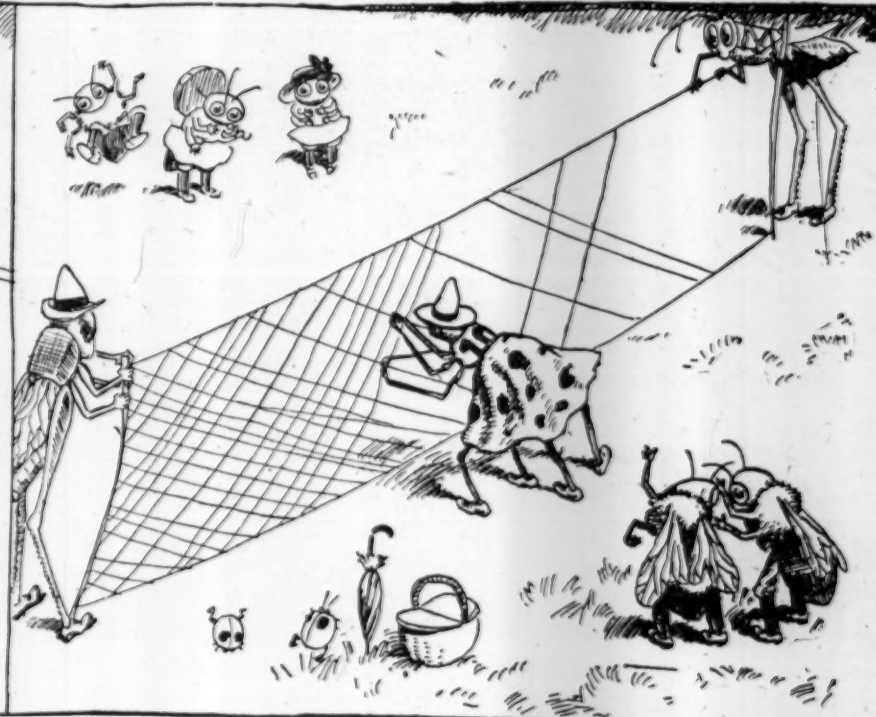
There's something up, in Busyville,  
The girls appear put out,  
And "Games for Girls" is now the cry.  
"We want some fun!" they shout.

That busy bees should play so much  
We've often thought was funny;  
In fact the girls have all this time  
Been gathering the honey.



So Buzz agrees to find for them  
A nice and proper game;  
Quite calm and cool and ladylike.  
They cry, "But not too tame!"

Lawn tennis is a pastime that's  
As gentle as a dove,  
With soft white balls and dainty bats  
And lots o' talk of love.

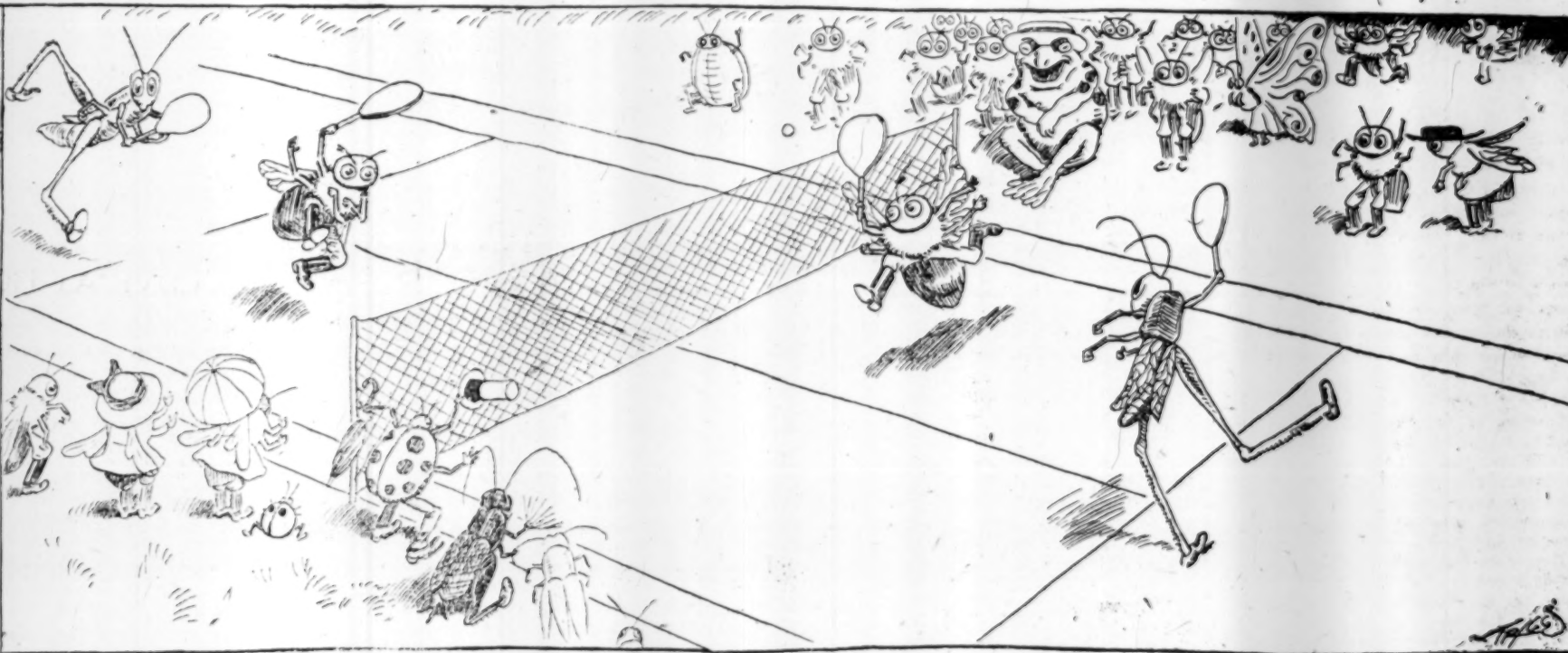


A skilful claw at drawing plans  
Is Mr. Lady Bird;  
New houses he has planned so oft  
When his was burned, we heard.

But after all to weave the net  
Bold Buzz must call Ma'am Spider;  
Her eye is on her back, we see,  
Her knitting bag beside her.



For rackets melon seeds are fine,  
And some are quickly mined;  
This kind of racket girls can make—  
It's quiet and refined.



When all is done young Buzz and Sam  
With the Hoppers try a game,  
To show their sisters, that is all—  
For boys of course it's tame.

But oh, that button-ball is spry!  
Buzz finds his cooing dove game  
Is taxing all his wit and skill,  
And Sammy scores a love-game.

While Sally cries with half a pout,  
"O sister, I should say  
We girls shall have to settle down  
To playing plain croquet."

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## PUPIL CAUGHT WRITING A PLAY

IN a public school in Marseilles about 30 years ago there was an exceptionally brilliant pupil, a boy whose parents had singled him out for special observation because of the unusual qualities he had observed in him. But one day the teacher was astonished to notice that this star pupil was paying no attention to the lesson he was striving to drive home.

"Boy," he called, "what are you doing?"

"Nothing, sir," came the usual reply. "Then come here, boy, and bring with you that copy book in which I see you writing."

The boy rose and carried the copy book, somewhat reluctantly, to the master's desk. The teacher put on his glasses and read what the pupil had been writing when he ought to have been attending to the lesson.

"Indeed," commented the teacher. "Writing a play, are you? So this is the way you are wasting your parents' money. This is how you are pursuing your studies. If you want to write plays you must write them in your spare time and not in school hours. Go back to your seat and write me 200 lines of Virgil. This book is confiscated."

"But, sir—please, sir!" protested the boy.

"Don't stand there arguing, boy. Do as I tell you at once." The boy went back to his seat crestfallen.

This boy left school and went to the University of Paris, there to complete his studies of the law. He continued to write plays, but in his spare time and not in study hours. While studying for his degree he wrote an essay on sentimental and naturalistic fiction in competition for a prize offered by the Academy of Marseilles. It won the prize.

The master also left the school. He, too, was drawn by the drama, not as a

writer of it, however, but as a critic. While still a school teacher he wrote under an assumed name and made his name famous.

Pupil and master are today at the head of their respective branches of literature in Europe. The boy's name was Edmond Rostand, the teacher's name Rene Doumic.

Soon after Rostand left school one of the theaters from him a little play called "Le Gant Rouge." It had a short run and most of the critics were unmerciful to it. But there was one who wrote friendly lines about it and signed them Rene Doumic. To this critic the young Rostand wrote a letter of thanks for his encouragement. And the critic answered him in a personal letter, signing himself not Rene Doumic, but Rene Doumic. In the letter he said:

"I was interested to recognize in 'Le Gant Rouge' a piece which was already familiar to me, though when I first read it—in a classroom at the Lycee Stanislas—it was entitled 'Les Petits Traits.'"

Thus did the play which he had confiscated in school—and undoubtedly returned when Rostand had finished writing those 200 lines of Virgil—come again to his notice, and thus did Doumic hold out a helping hand to a debutant youth in whom he saw signs of promise while all the other critics scored his first effort.

Rostand's career from that date onward has justified the faith of his old school teacher. He has not written much but "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," "Chantecler," "La Princesse Lointaine," "Les Romanesques"—are sufficient to give him a high place in literature. And the teacher, Rene Doumic, has won a no less eminent position, for there are many who would call him the greatest dramatic critic of the day.

Rostand became an "immortal," a member of the Academie Francaise. A few years later Rene Doumic was elected to

## HE LOVED BELVOIR

It was at Belvoir that Washington became acquainted with Lord Fairfax, a cousin of Col. William, and this acquaintance had much to do with Washington's future. The old nobleman took a great fancy to the young Virginian lad, engaged him to survey his extensive lands beyond the Blue Ridge, in fact, became his patron and helper in many ways. At his hunting lodge, Greenway Court, Washington was often a guest. It was a grand old place, and this was never endeared to Washington by the associations that Belvoir was. Belvoir was to him a second home, and he never lost his love for the old place. After he had grown to manhood and was the owner of Mount Vernon, we often see him taking a solitary ride through the stretch of woodland to the neighboring estate to talk over old times with the master of Belvoir, the friend of his boyhood days.—Christian Intelligencer.

## NEEDED GIFT

She stood in the doorway, one hand on the knob. "Papa, dear," she said, "do you know what I am going to buy you this year for a birthday present?"

"No, darling," said papa, looking up from his paper. "What?"

"Please, papa," answered the little maid, "pretty new china shaving mug, with gold flowers on it."

"But," said the fond parent, "papa has a new one like that already, dear—a very handsome one."

"Oh, no, he hasn't!" replied the little girl. "I've just dropped it!"—Victoria Colonist.

that august body, and it fell to the lot of Rostand to welcome his former school teacher when he took his chair under the cupola of the institute.—Denver Times

## WHY?

WHY does the hippopotamus walk awkwardly on the land? Because the shortness of its legs, which are well adapted for walking underneath the water, presents an impediment to its free movements on the land. And it is also asserted that the body of the hippopotamus is specifically heavier than that of any other animal. This, while it promotes the movements of the animal in the water, gives an awkward and cumbersome appearance to its motions on the land.

## HIS NEW VIEW

My little boy has always been very chivalrous in his attitude toward me. This trait I make use of now, when he comes from school saying, as most small boys do at one time or another, "I don't like the teacher." I talk about the large number of little boys the teacher has under her charge, how much she needs strong, manly little boys to help her, and my son decides at once that he'd like to be a brave, strong knight to protect the teacher. He always goes back in a helpful frame of mind.—B. E. in Harpers Bazar.

## ARMY BERTHS OPEN

Any young man with a complete or partial college education and of good moral character is eligible to take the examination for commission as a second lieutenant in the army. There are 282 vacancies, and the graduating class of the West Point Academy provides men this year for only 82 of them.—Youths Companion.

## 300 YEARS OLD

The oldest university under the American flag celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of its establishment a few weeks ago. It was not Harvard—for the tercentennial celebration of this institution will not be held until 1936—but the University of St. Thomas in Manila. It was opened by the Dominican friars in 1611, and has since endeavored to meet the needs of higher education in the archipelago. It has about 1200 students.—Youths Companion.

## GOOD CHANCE

Butcher—I need a boy about your size, and I will give you \$3 a week. Applicant—Shall I have a chance to rise? "Yes; I want you to be here at 4 o'clock every morning.—Exchange.

## Picture Puzzle



What bird?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Peking.

## WALK IN GARDEN OF THE GODS

THE Garden of the Gods lies somewhat northeast of Manitou, and though there are different modes of approach we left the car at Adams crossing and took a road leading to the north. To our left was the chain of mountains, each grand in itself, though seeming to draw the attention to the peak, the mightiest of them all. Owing to the surroundings the height of the mountain does not seem so great. The distance was about four or five miles.

The rock formations are of great interest and have been named from the shapes which they seem to represent, such as Sphinx, Cleopatra's Needle and the Kissing Camels. We were looking for two of especial note, Steamboat Rock and Balahced Rock. Two rocks of red sandstone form the eastern entrance,

They tower erect with a space somewhat larger than the road between them. Steps have been cut out in one so that one can climb nearly to the top.

What beauties, what scenic wonders met our gaze as we came to Steamboat Rock. Telescopes have been placed on the top and through these the Spanish peaks, 80 miles away, the famous Incline and the summit house on Pikes Peak can be seen. Balanced Rock is close by, a marvel of rock formation.

## FISH NOT SALTY

"What is it causes the saltiness of the ocean?" asked the teacher. "I guess it's the codfish, Miss Smith," replied the pupil.—Pacific Baptist.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## SCISSORS CONTEST

EACH player receives a length of tape five yards long and three fourths of an inch wide. Six pairs of sharp scissors are produced. The six strips of the tape are fastened (at one end) at that side of the room farthest away from where the contestants are to begin. All attached ends are on the same line. The loose ends are held by the players armed with scissors. At a given signal—the dropping of a handkerchief or ringing of a bell—each contestant begins to split the tape through the middle, the one to reach the end of the strand quickest being winner. The narrowness of the tape obliges

the cutter to work with extreme care as well as quickly, for if the strand is cut off before reaching the end, the player is disqualified. When the first six entries have raced, six more come forward and so on until all have competed. The players who come out ahead receive some dainty trifle in appreciation of their dexterity.

## DRESSMAKING RIVALS

Supply each girl with a potato, some pins and toothpicks and a colored paper napkin. A certain amount of time is given to "dress" the potatoes. The most skilful dressmaker is given a souvenir.—Good Housekeeping.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## THRUSHES FILL AIR WITH SONG

OF first rank among song-birds, the thrushes, of which about 12 are well known in the United States, are much to be desired as acquaintances, but most of them must be sought in their woody haunts far from the habitations of man. The largest and, perhaps, most beautiful of the family, the wood thrush, is the least shy, for he frequently comes hopping about our lawns in spring and often nesting nearby, brings cheer and gladness every time his clear sweet song is heard. He is a brighter, more reddish brown than the other thrushes—brightest on the head—the under parts are white with large round black spots on breast and sides. When startled he has a metallic call-note sounding like "pit-pit," strongly accented and very indicative of alarm, but his song is calm, serene and mellow, while soft, half-whispered notes with falling inflection, only heard when one is near the singer, are sometimes added, and these will bring a smile to the face of any listener.

In low woodlands, especially along the borders of rivers and lakes, another wonderful singer is found: Wilson's thrush—the very, also called tawny thrush, and this well describes his coloring: Uniform tawny (or cinnamon) above; his cream white breast being delicately marked with the same color; belly white and sides faintly grayish-tinted. Shy, nesting on or near the ground, he is not apt to journey far from his home, but knowing his whereabouts and going in search of him, one is sure to hear his weird, thrilling song, sung in circles, apparently, and well likened to the "tinkling of little silver bells."

Usually migrant in the vicinity of Boston, occasionally wintering, the hermit thrush, a more northern bird than the wood thrush and very shows him-

self in our woods quite early in the spring and again in the late fall. Not in song during these visits, he is, none the less, worthy of observation; quiet, keenly alert yet not shy, he is often seen on or near the ground feeding on insects, his curious habit of lifting his tail, especially just after perching, identifies him at a glance, together with his reddish tail, the only one of the thrushes with tail brighter than the back. The hermit's back is olive-brown; breast buff-tinted with blackish spots and streaks. His black, luminous eyes are strangely appealing. Only in its nesting haunts, which extend from northern Michigan and Massachusetts northward and southward along the Alleghenies to Pennsylvania, can the full glory of its song be heard. In the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, White mountains of New Hampshire, Green mountains of Vermont, every wild, deep, dusky woodland contains its hermit, where he lifts up his voice "unto the hills" at the vesper time of day and from an elevated perch, with head thrown far back, his reverential chant is delivered, generally conceded to be the choicest of all bird songs.

Breeding in the far north, another migratory thrush is the olive-backed; back and tail uniform olive; deep buff-colored eye-ring, throat and breast of the same color with wedge-shaped and round black spots. Very shy, it is, therefore, less well known; its song, resembling the hermit's, is said by some admirers to rival that celebrated songster.

Not so famous as a musician, yet, probably, best beloved of all, is the familiar robin, pioneer of the thrushes, to which family he belongs, and in March his "sweet and honest song," as Mr. Burroughs calls it, when all else is still, is quite as effective as his cousins' in June. Thrush-like in form and manner, as the adult birds are, the young robins, in their heavily spotted breasts show still more clearly their thrush origin.

## SEEDS MAKE JOURNEY IN AIR

SEEDS are interesting objects, because they have many different designs. Some are so made that they can take short aerial journeys—that is, they are provided with wings or parachutes with which to carry them from place to place.

The seeds of the maple are provided with wings, and when they become detached from the parent tree a gentle breeze will carry them a considerable distance from the branch to which they were attached. There are many forms and modifications of the winged seed, as illustrated by the linden, the hornbeam, the elm and the pine. These are all common trees from which seeds for illustrative purposes can be secured.

Some seeds are also provided with parachutes or umbrellas, not for protection from rain and storm, but for purposes of locomotion. The seeds of the thistle, the milkweed and the dandelion—in fact, the seeds from all plants which have a cottony growth—are provided for the aerial journey.

Besides these some seeds are provided with hooked appendages by which they can attach themselves to the clothing of men or the hair of animals, so that they

become transported from place to place. Other seeds have hard seed coats, or shells, which are covered in many cases by edible fruit. The fruits are eaten by birds, but the seeds are not digested, and in this way become distributed from place to place. The groves of cedars which are characteristic of the land, escape in many sections of the country, it will be noticed, are chiefly placed along the lines of fences or fence rows. The fruit of the cedar is an edible one, but the seed is not digestible, and in this way the existence of these hedge rows of cedars is explained. Cherries, grapes and other fruits are to a considerable extent disseminated in like manner.

The hard nuts of our nut-bearing trees are not used as food by birds and animals, but are usually sought by squirrels and small rodents, which are in the habit of gathering and burying them in various places or storing them in large quantities for winter use. The result is that a considerable percentage of those which are buried in this manner are never rediscovered by those hiding them, and in time nature causes the hard shell to crack open, and the warmth and moisture of the soil brings the germ contained in the kernel into life and a tree springs into existence.—Selected.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Two British Columbia Boys on the Coal-Black Pony Billie, Prize-Winner at a Fair

TWO pictures of the same pony are printed today. There seems to be a slight difference of opinion as to who owns the pony. Miss Caslake calls it "my pony," and her brother Norval refers to it as "our pony." Miss Caslake, who is 13, writes thus to the Monitor from Cranbrook, B. C.

"We live in a city of 4000 population in British Columbia, near the Rocky mountains. There are no street cars here, but there are a number of automobiles. Quite a few of the boys and girls horseback ride. I am sending you a photograph of my pony, Billie, and myself. We took first prize last year at the fall fair here. Billie is liked by every one who knows him because he is so quiet and gentle. He is jet black and has a white nose, three white feet and one black one. I ride to a few of the places around here and have a lovely time wherever I go."

Then here is what Norval has to say: "I am only 7 years old. I am going to send you a photograph of my little friend and myself on our pony, Billie. I had my photo taken before my sister. I love my pony very much, he is so good."

The one-dollar award goes to Norval James Caslake. Honorable mention—Edith Caslake, Cranbrook, B. C.; Robert Price, Springfield, Mo.; Glen Diekover, Hammond, Ind.; Virginia Sledge, Rome, Ga.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views,



MISS EDITH CASLAKE On pony Billie

river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## HAPPY WHEN BUSY WHERE COUNTRIES GOT NAMES

SQUAWK! squawk! squawk! cried

Polly, beating his wings against the bars of his cage, and making such a racket that Dorothy put her hands over her ears and ran out of the room. "I don't think he's a bit nice bird," she told Aunt Hannah. "I'm glad my dear little Dickie isn't a parrot. Canaries are ever so much nicer, don't you think so?"

"Oh, no; I don't," Aunt Hannah said. "When you come to know Polly, you'll find he's a very interesting little fellow. Have you heard him talk yet?"

"Talk! Why, no, Aunt Hannah; I didn't know he could talk!"

Aunt Hannah took Dorothy's hand in hers and went into the living room. Polly rustled his green wings eagerly and called softly, "Hello! hello, Auntie!" Then he ruffled his bright red feathers on his head while she stroked them with a gentle finger and talked to him.

"Polly knows me you see," Aunt Hannah told Dorothy. "And while he doesn't understand words he knows by the tones of one's voice whether he is being petted or scolded."

"How cunning he is, and how plain he talks!" Dorothy cried. "I'm afraid, Auntie—I'm afraid I did almost scold. You see, he bit at my finger, and it made me jump. But I'll talk pleasantly after this, and then he won't think I'm scolding. Will you, pretty little Polly?"

Polly and Dorothy grew to be great friends; but even then, Polly was sometimes naughty. He liked to be talked to and petted so much that the dollies were sadly neglected; and when Dorothy tried to play with them, Polly squawked so loudly she could not hear herself talk.

"Give him something to do," Aunt Hannah told her. "Let him have a bit of paper or bright cloth to pull to pieces."

So while Aunt Hannah opened the cage door and watched Polly climb hand over hand, sailor-fashion, to the top of the cage, Dorothy hunted up a bit of bright cardboard for him to play with. Polly reached out his sharp, curved beak and took the cardboard gently, then sat and held it in one foot while he pulled and tugged at it with his bill.

"He doesn't get cross when he's got something to do," Dorothy said, standing to watch Polly busy at his play.

"Being busy keeps one happy," Aunt Hannah said, smiling.—Selected.

## LOVE AT HOME

Prof. Evan J. David of New Hampshire awarded first prize for an English essay by a student of Concord high school to Margaret Reed of the class of 1911 for an essay called "The Vision of Sir Launfal." In it she says:

"Knighthood may still be in flower. For each of us there is a quest, the quest of true happiness. The best chances for service are almost always in our own homes, but because we are used to seeing them we do not recognize them as opportunities. We long for adventure and, like the knight of old, we expect to find it far away where we have never been before. True happiness will never be gained by selfishness, but it will only be found in the broadest, deepest love possible."

THE names of most countries, new

and old, contain a hidden story showing how people regarded the lands or their inhabitants at the time that the names were given. The Children's Encyclopedia Magazine gives the following:

Abyssinia—The syllable ia at the end of the name of a country is from the Celtic, and means land or territory. Therefore, Abyssinia means the land of the Abassins, or "mixed races."

Algiers is a newer spelling of the Arabic name Al Jezair, which means "the peninsula."

Arabia—Here we have the ia, which tells us that Arab-ia is the territory of the Arabs, or men of the desert.

Austria—This name is a modern form of the big word Oesterreich, the name given to the country by Charlemagne. It meant Eastern Kingdom, and the country was so called to distinguish it from Charlemagne's empire in western Europe.

Burma—This is the English form of the word. The native name is written Mram-ma or Mianma, but it is pronounced Bam-ma. Written, the name has the meaning of Mein, a Chinese title which Marco Polo found in use when he visited China six centuries ago. The word means "those who are strong," and was, no doubt, formerly a title of a warrior caste.

Chile—When the Spaniards arrived in the South American country which we now call Chili, they heard the natives give this name, which means cold, or "land of snow," to a certain cold part of the country, and so they wrongly applied the name to the whole 250,000 square miles.

China—This is a name seldom heard in China, where names of various meanings are given by the people to the territories which make up their empire. We used to call China Cathay, but China is the name now used by English-speaking people. The word is believed to have come from Tsina, "the land of Tsina," the ruler who built the Great Wall of China.

England really means "land of the Angles" or "Engles," the people who came over from Germany and conquered the country in the fifth century. England is still called Angletorre, which means Angle land, by the French. The Italians call England Inghilterra and the Spaniards call it Inglaterra.

France is the modern name of the country which was formerly called Gaul, a word shortened from the Greek name Gallatia. The Gauls were the original possessors of the land, but the Franks, moving out of the German province of Franconia, conquered the land, and called it France or Frankreich.

Germany was formerly called Inonges, but the Romans borrowed a word from the Gauls meaning neighbors, and gave it a Roman form—Germanus.

Holland is a modern spelling of Ollant, the Danish name, meaning "marshy ground."

India means the country through which the river Indus runs.

Italy is the name given to the country

once ruled over by a King named Italia. Japan is a word seldom heard in the land itself. The Japanese name for their country is Nippon or Nippon, which means "land of the rising sun." Our word, Japan, is the result of a mistake made in spelling by early travelers to the east.

Montenegro means black mountain, which is a noticeable feature in this mountainous country.

New Zealand—Tasman, the Dutch navigator, discovered New Zealand, and thought the islands so much like the Zealand at home in Holland that he called it the New Zealand.

Palestine means the land of strangers, the word coming from another word meaning "to wander." The country is called also the Holy Land, Canaan, and the Land of Israel.

Persia—The name the Persians give to their country is Iran. The name Persia was given to it as meaning the land of the Parass, wild people so called, whose name really meant "the tigers."

Portugal is a name which comes from Portus Cale. That was the name given by the Romans to the ancient city of Oporto. It meant "the port Cale," and from it the name of the whole country has sprung. The Portuguese call their country Portugal.

Russia takes its name from the Russ, a tribe by which the land was seized long ago.

Saxony is the name of the country from which our Saxon forefathers came. They took their title from the Sax, a short, crooked dagger with which they were armed.

Scotland was called Caledonia, it being then the land of the Caeli or Gaei. In the third century, however, the Scots, a tribe from the north of Ireland, overran the land, which came in time to take their name—Scotland, "land of the Scots."

Spain—This is the English form of the Spanish name of the country, Hispania, or Espana. The name comes from an old-time word, "Span," meaning rabbit. The Carthaginians found the country overrun by these animals and called the land after them.

Wales was formerly named Cambria, because people called the Cymri inhabited it. These people were never conquered by the Romans, and still kept together in Anglo-Saxon times, so that they became known to the English as Welsh, which means foreigners. Their country was called Wales, "the land of foreigners."

## ENOUGH ONCE

A little waif, who was one summer taken to the seashore, had wandered to a quiet place and was surveying the ocean with great interest.

"Why, little girl," said one of those in charge of the outing, "you are entirely alone! Don't you want to play with the other children?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I'd rather look at the ocean. There's such a lot of it, and it's the only time I've ever seen enough of anything."—Christian Advocate.

## WONDERS OF NATURE

XXII.—THE SEA ELEPHANT

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book)



(Photograph by C. H. Townsend; picture reproduced by courtesy of American Museum Journal)

Male Sea Elephant—These creatures fight desperately and are called "beach-masters" in the Antarctic

WITH proboscis erected and mouth opened, revealing formidable teeth, the sea elephant sends forth guttural roars which carry for a considerable distance. This is the largest of all pinnipeds, not excepting the walrus. The maximum length of the male is 22 feet; the female is much smaller. One short proboscis or "trunk" has the nostril openings at the end and can be expanded and erected at will. Females and immature seals lack a proboscis.

Sea elephants were nearly exterminated before exhaustive museum collections were made, so that specimens now are rare. The American Museum in New York prior to 1911 had in its relatively large collection of the seals no single example of this species, but has this year gained possession of two skulls from Kerguelen island in the Antarctic.

These skulls were secured by the Albatross expedition, which captured alive six sea elephants for the New York Aquarium and the Zoological Park. The elephant seal is a "true" seal, although in breeding habits and in the fact that the males greatly exceed the females in size, it resembles the sea lion and the fur seal as well as the walrus. The elephant seal, unlike the fur seal, has a deep layer of blubber, sometimes six or seven inches thick, and the oil is superior even to whale oil. Elephant seals existed in vast numbers one hundred or more years ago and might still have been yielding a profitable industry but for the wastefulness and commercial greed of man.



## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.



## CHRYSANTHEMUM STAMPS

ON all the stamps of Japan issued since 1872 the chrysanthemum forms some part of the design. Not only is the flower popular with the masses—it also has the distinction of being the emblem of royalty and its use in symbolic form is strictly reserved for the imperial government or such objects as may be published under direct imperial authority. In the American Journal of Philately, Mr. C. A. Howes tells us: "It has been the emblem of the imperial government from remote antiquity, and on the restoration of the Mikado's full power it naturally became the badge or seal of the government, just as the arms of reigning families in Europe have become the state coats-of-arms for their dominions. In its use as such it appears in a conventionalized form which is best seen, perhaps, on the one yen stamp of 1883. This shows a small circle at the center which represents the central head of true flowers (for the chrysanthemum is a composite flower like the daisy and dandelion, and its so-called petals are but bracts according to the botanist), while the radiating rays represent the petals. For government use these petals number exactly 16, while 16 more 'tips' may appear around the periphery as if from behind. This number, which is traceable to Chinese geomantic notions, is particularly reserved for imperial use and ordinary subjects are forbidden under penalty to represent the flower in just this form."

## TIBET GETS IN LINE

The name of Tibet is now added to the list of stamp-issuing countries. The stamps surcharged are the current Chinese, and the surcharge is the same

on all values, appearing to be simply the new value printed in three different languages.—Chinese at the top, English in the middle and Tibetan at the bottom. The imperial Chinese postoffice is negotiating an arrangement with the Indian postoffice for an exchange of mails from Tibet to China and other countries. At present there is no agreement and the Chinese postoffice is charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian authorities at Gyantse and Yatung. The stamps are to be affixed by the sender in Tibet in addition to the inland postage. As soon as the agreement is entered into the stamps will become obsolete.—Mekels.

## PORTUGUESE DESIGNS

Maury's Collectionneur illustrates two designs, said to have been adopted for the new and distinctive series of stamps, which the authorities of Portugal plan to issue shortly. The first design shows a harvest woman, half length, wearing a Phrygian bonnet, with a sheaf of wheat in the left hand and a sickle in the right. "República Portuguesa" runs across the top and "Correio" across the bottom, the value in figures and words being arranged on either side of the head. The other design represents a laborer.

## EXPOSITION ADVERTISED

Postmaster Arthur Fisk has received the die which will be used in the cancellation machine to advertise the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The stamp was at once put into service. It bears the inscription "World's Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915." The advertisement is considered one of the most important items of publicity yet proposed, as the main postoffice cancels about 300,000 let-

ters each day.—San Francisco Examiner.

## ZONE STAMPS TO GO ABROAD

One of the exhibits at the international exhibition to be held in Vienna next September will be the collection of Canal Zone stamps owned by Acting Governor Ernest R. Ackerman. It includes 12,000 stamps and is said to be the finest of its kind in the world.—Exchange.

## AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE

Penny postage is now an accomplished fact in Australia, this being the current rate for ½ ounce letters between the different states of the commonwealth, and from the commonwealth to the United Kingdom and to the overseas dominions, British colonies and protectorates, except New Hebrides.

## COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

The Philatelic Journal of America says that the vignette centers on the Salvador commemorative stamps are as follows: 5c, portrait of Dr. Delgado, a priest; 6c, portrait of Gen. Arca; 12c, monument to "Heroes of Salvador Independence." The plates were made in England and the printing was done in Salvador.

## INVITED TO SPRINGFIELD

Springfield, Mass., wants to be awarded the American Philatelic Society convention in 1912.

## SPEECH AN INDEX

One's speech, to a great extent, indicates one's birth, character, refinement and education. There may be a whole grade of social standing in a single sentence. As a general rule, the higher the culture, the simpler the style and plainer the speech.—New York Times.

## CANAL ZONE CELEBRATES 4TH

GATUN, C. Z.—The Fourth of July, just past, was a record-breaker here in point of enthusiasm. For months the celebration committees were busy making plans. It was decided to combine all activities in one big time at Cristobal, the Atlantic entrance to the canal. Free transportation on the Panama railroad from Panama to Colon was given all Americans. About 10,000 of our countrymen, including women and children, were in Cristobal that day. Their state homes ranged from Washington to Maine. The streets were crowded with holiday makers.

On the day before a company of Uncle Sam's marines stationed at Camp Elliott had beautified the streets and squares with flags, bunting, triumphal arches and a court of honor.

The morning of the Fourth was fair, and a number of athletic events took place on Roosevelt avenue under the palms. These included hurdle races, high jump, mile run and broad jump. There are many athletes in the zone, and they enter into these sports as strenuously as do their brothers at home. Within a few yards of Roosevelt avenue, lies the Atlantic, and here were swimming, diving and boat racing.

From 11 until 2 a free lunch was served. The children had all the ice cream they could eat. Then about 2 p. m. special exercises were held in the court of honor. The Declaration of Independence was read by Judge Gudger, and as the reader closed with the words "we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," a mighty shout of approval went up. The school children of the various towns were seated on a platform. Each child had his flag ready to wave at a signal, when tropical rain came down. It simply drenched them, but to the credit of the children and of the instructors, who were with them, not one fled. All sang with a vim and an earnestness that brought tears to many eyes, "My Coun-

try 'Tis of Thee," "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," "Red, White and Blue," and at the end the grand "Star Spangled Banner."

After nightfall the crowds sat along the beach and watched a display of fireworks from a United States barge anchored in the bay. Those who cared to dance attended a festivity at the Lincoln house, the Panama railroad hotel, on Colon beach, and at 12:45 a. m. the last train left Colon and Cristobal for Panama and points along the line carrying home enthusiastic crowds of patriotic canal-diggers.

## COLORS OF FLAGS

The light green and bright red of the new Portuguese flag gets as far as possible from the old royal blue and white. It is not in the fashion in not being tricolor, says the New York World.

Few flags have thus been made in a day. Most have been the result of slow evolution. Our own is older than that of Great Britain, Germany, France or Italy. But France sets the modern fashion in flags. Her tricolor is a combination of the blue of Saint Martin's hood, the red of the oriflamme and the Bourbon white which the revolutionists borrowed.

Russia uses the tricolor, with the bars running lengthwise, and the South American republics have generally followed either that pattern or the French, with different combinations of color. But Liberia borrowed from us her flag of 11 stripes and one star, and Salvador and Uruguay and of course "Cuba Libre" have striped flags. Hawaii's before annexation combined the British union jack with our stripes.

The red flag borne in socialist processions is that of Zanzibar, Tripoli and Morocco. Sew on a crescent and star, and it is Turkey's; a white elephant, and it is Siam's. Japan's is the "Skating today" sign—a red ball on white ground.



## RACINE DEVELOPED VIRILE PHRASE

Far-sought laws of style according to which tragedian wrote led to fluidity, clarity and energy of expression.

THAT style is inseparable from thought, that the style of every considerable writer is his own, part and parcel of his individuality, the essence of his thinking reflected in form, is evident to any thoughtful student of great literature. Even Stevenson is no exception. His style is the thing he thinks of most and therefore he is plainly declared in the very meticulous perfection which may sometimes seem self-conscious to those who prefer the loose and convenient dress of the man who says things as he does because he must.

The French are the famous stylists, and from the mode of madame's coiffure to the subtleties of a symbolist's most tenuous transcription of nature, the mode, or the how, has an importance to the French that makes their writing seem rather like artifice to the free Anglo-Saxon thinking. In poetry especially the classic forms seem to find the poetic fervor of a Corneille or a Racine, and yet French modern poets seem to us even more artificial in their very disdain of the old poetic conventions. This is because the law of style is even in its very breaking still the object of the Frenchman's first attention, which it shares equally with the substance of his thought.

Such a poet as Racine, for example, seems formal and reserved enough to those for whom Shakespeare or the direct touch of the English Bible lay bare the heart of things so satisfyingly. It is curious that the French who are so much more spontaneous than the English in personal contact have the effect of a waxen model of life when they put pen to paper; while the great English writers seem to us as free and untrammelled as nature herself. French literature is a landscape garden, with all nature's best points made the most of; English literature seems to have "just grown," with the liberal glories of the natural world all about. Or so these things seem to the Anglo-Saxon.

### Pen-Strokes Vivid

However, to read Racine as his countryman, George de Bidois, conceives him is to hear of a genius overflowing with the childlike freedoms of a naive and simple heart, unsophisticated, or permits his world into his confidence, or permits his heroes and especially his heroines to do so, in a way that no well brought-up French youth is ever supposed to do—on paper. Comparing, for example, Racine's use of the maxim or epigram, those sententious sayings with which a noble tragedy was supported (according to Jean de la Taille as by pillars and columns), Bidois finds that the maxim or saying is never a dry abstraction or an axiomatic truth of general application, as it was for the formalists before Racine; on the contrary the "sentence" becomes if a "raison" yet a reasoning of the heart. No longer cold or merely a generalization, it takes the most searching personal note; it expresses a truth that one has lived, an impassioned conviction. Such maxims are not forced upon the speaker from without, but they leap irresistibly from the heart, express passion, and according to the words of Louis Racine, they are truths "in action." Examples of these are a phrase from Racine's "Thebaïde," "Let one hate an enemy when he is near at hand." In "Phedre" the line, "If I hated her I should not flee her," is an even better example of the balanced saying, succinct, definite, telling all in a word, which Racine found so useful in declaring what his people really were like. There is nothing more self-revealing than the brief word forced perhaps at some moment of surprise, some exclamation that escapes one almost unaware. That language was given to man to hide his thoughts is true to the extent that in multiplied words there is almost always obscuration of thought. These flashing single lines of Racine reveal the whole mental or moral situation in a single stroke of the pen.

Discussion of them leads directly to another point which Bidois commends in him, namely, his brevity. He says: We are to see in his precision more than a simple restraint of style; it appears to us as the first condition of his vigor. With Racine brevity begins first of all by excluding repetitions. Reiterations common with the poet of Cinna, the

wordy redundancy with which the superabundant energies of the Cornelian heroes were always burgeoning forth, are entirely lacking in Racine. One word, a single word, suffices a personage of Racine to affirm his conviction or his resolution. To the long appeal by which Abner has sought to disturb the serenity of Joash, the later contents himself for reply with a single remark:

"Reverently submissive to His holy will, I fear God, dear Abner—I have no other fear."

### Verb Speaks

This tendency is nowhere exceptional in Racine. It is possible to cite whole roles or scenes where the language is all of this abrupt and concise quality. Orestes crushed before Hermione spares all recriminations; his grief restrains itself and is silent. Racine seems to have discovered or to have rediscovered the secret of a lost kind of eloquence, the eloquence of silence. In "Andromaque," in all his pieces, he makes a remarkable use of it. The serving woman, witness of the utter prostration of Hermione, cannot help voicing her amazement.

"No, I simply cannot wonder enough over her silence."

She is right, for that is by no means the usual language of tragedy. There was needed, to restore this eloquence of muteness, a writer peculiarly devoted to realism, disclaiming all superfluities that but serve to hide nature.

Furthermore Racine rules out entirely all the phraseology that belongs to philosophy. The "because" and "therefore" and "nevertheless," all these bare and ugly accompaniments of mere argument are banished from his vocabulary. Argument itself with him becomes sentiment. His monologues even are made up of lively movements, and there is nothing abstract anywhere; his conversations are a tissue of definite facts. Everywhere reason is confounded with passion, and the style is definitive, everything is substantial, concrete. This character of the language is specially connoted by the predominance of the verb. The verb pays all the expenses of this dramatic style. The linking words are all verb phrases. So, Bidois.

### Imagery Restrained

Comparisons were a figure of speech much affected by grand stylists, but in Racine, Bidois says, there is but one example of this, namely in the "Thebaïde," that early piece where the poet still recalled his Seneca. Roughly prosed it reads:

"Both made the people suffer turn by turn; like those torments that last but a day, the more their course is limited, the more they ravage the lands and horrible destructions mark their passage."

Such figures presuppose a thought at leisure, free to play with its fancies; in tragedy they are essentially out of place, where all thought and emotion is rushing and plunging under the swift moving events of the hour. Metaphor came much more readily to the tongue of Racine, and gave vigor but always beauty, too.

Sayings like "In that eastern desert of my weariness" and "That my every step toward you is a journey" have a spontaneous naturalness that makes them leap out to the beholder "like an impassioned gesture from the heart."

Occasionally a beautiful scene of nature is painted, and this is seen to be not mere ornament of style, which Racine disdains for its own sake, but truly the outflowing of the impassioned heart of love, as when the lover of Titus says, "Of this night, O Phenice, hast thou marked the splendid calm?" The tenderness of Berenice is truly revealed in her glowing description of the night: as Amiel says, "Such an image is a state of mind."

This brevity of Racine is further seen in the half words which envelop passion with reticence. Agamemnon lets fall a single phrase that betrays all, when in reply to the questions of his daughter he says, "You will be there, my child." Ironies of this sort and every sort are shown plentifully through the pages of Racine and those where his brevity is the marvellous auxiliary of his force are more notable than the various more famous satiric sayings of Hermione, Orestes or Nero.

Interrogation is almost the favorite form of Racine. Sometimes long scenes are almost entirely composed of these more or less rhetorical questions. It shows, says Bidois, how the mind has lost its hold on earth, through the rush of passionate feeling and is, so to speak, all in the air, asking, exclaiming, seeking it knows not what. Hermione cries to Orestes, after the dreadful deed is done and her impulsive vengeance has had too ready a satisfaction:

"Should you have believed a frantic lover?"

Should you not have read the depths of my heart?

Did you not see in all my frenzy how my heart gave the lie to my lips?

Even if I had wished it, was it your place to accede?

Ought you not have made me affirm it a hundred times?

Should you not at least have come to consult me again before you did the deed?"

### Rhythm Impetuous

This is a marked example of how Racine's force communicates to his style the very motions of exaggerated feeling. Whether questions of the strategist, as in "Neron," or of curiosity as in "Athalie," or the outpourings of fury, interrogation is a "gesture of speech," as the ancients used to say, and very appro-

priate to a drama of violence and tragic uncertainties.

Another point to be remarked in Racine is the lively change of style that sometimes accompanies the play of sentiment or emotion. The melancholy of Orestes, for example, at first mute with grief over the final affront of Pyrrhus, soon begins to declare her indignation in abrupt phrases and expressions that show her beside herself with rage. The breath of passion breaks through the classic perfection of Racine's verses.

A lively feeling utters itself in exclamations and sometimes breaks the line into three parts. Tumultuous verses of this sort, where the rhythm is no longer evident except to the trained ear, are by no means rare in Racine, yet they are of course the same sort of expressive irregularity which is felt everywhere in music, and the reader of verse has only to understand the values of what are termed "rests" and "holds" in music to read these lines with right rhetorical pauses that do not destroy the rhythm.

Cornelle's verses, or lines, were every one obedient to the law of the hemistich, wherein each line was composed of two equal parts balancing each other exactly across the central caesura. These lines, moreover, were in pairs, two by two, both in rhyme and in the completed sense. This formalism was almost wholly discarded by Racine. He had many lines grouped in the hemistich plan and rhymed by two and two with the meanings bounded by the rhyming unity, but where the meaning broke through the formalism of the verse it was allowed to do so—much in the spirit of a modern American speaker who said in reply to some criticism that he never allowed English grammar to stand in the way of what he wanted to say.

## CENTENNIAL PLANNED BY DESCENDANTS OF LORD SELKIRK COLONY

KILDONAN, Man.—The descendants of the members of the famous Lord Selkirk colony, the first permanent settlers of the Red river valley, will join for the first time in a centennial celebration here in 1912. The reunion will mark the passing of 100 years since the landing of the first of those colonists, who made their home in the now famous valley.

History of the northwestern development, especially of its first years, is full of romance, but no story in it folds the interest as does the story of the Selkirk colony, the memories of which will be so forcibly called to mind again in 1912 by the unusual reunion.

Out of the Selkirk colony much was given the Northwest. The first settlement of white people on the present site of St. Paul came from the colony, when, a number of years after coming here, they became discouraged and journeyed through Minnesota by lake and stream, numbering 243 persons. It was this colony that first settled on and about the present site of Winnipeg, and it was this same colony that was driven to the spot of Pembina for shelter in 1814, and which for some time was located there.

Alexander Murray was one of the interesting colonists of 1812, and it is related of him that, after living in Pembina three years, he decided to move northward, back into British territory. He went only to West Lynne, however, but there discovered that he was still under the American flag, so he moved once more, this time to the present site from Ft. Garry, as Winnipeg was then known.

The colonists built churches, their relations with the Indians were amicable, purchasing more land from the redskins, and their settlements extended up the Assiniboine and up the Red river as far as Pembina. Their settlements were compact, and the individual holdings were six chains in length, extending back from the Red river two miles on each side. They had mills to grind their own grain, spun their own wool, wove their own cloth and made their own clothing. They were accustomed to keeping three years' supplies on hand.

It was in the year 1811 that Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, secured a tract of 116,000 acres in the Red river valley, in which he designed to plant his prospective colony. He was able to secure this big grant through the fact that he had practically gained complete control of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. The first contingent of this colony arrived in 1812, 60 years before Winnipeg was founded, but they made a landing on what is now that city's site.

## WINIFREDIAN SAILS FOR ENGLISH PORT

Sailing from East Boston for Liverpool today the Leyland liner Winifredian had on board 115 cabin passengers. She also took out a large cargo. In the list of passengers were the Rev. and Mrs. H. Ostrom and several missionaries from New York. C. R. English and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Campo of Boston and Dr. Albert L. Smart and Mrs. Smart of Worcester also sailed on the liner.

Her cargo consisted of 150,000 bushels of wheat, 150 tons of flour, 500 tons of provisions, 100 tons of lumber, 400 tons of hay and 700 cattle, besides a large miscellaneous freight.

## PEACOCK PLUME PRIZE AT OLD FRENCH PARNASSUS

Climb Up to Castle of Les Baux, Scene of Twelfth Century Troubadour Court, Is Taken by Ambitious Travelers and Gives Abundant Romantic Rewards

SEE! cried the landlord of the Reine Jeanne, "here is a bit of Roman earthenware. For you must know, sir, that a Roman keep stood where that old fortress casts its shadow over your plate. And here is a coin of Queen Jeanne, whom all the poets loved. I have called my inn after her. Down there in the valley is the summer-house where the troubadours sang to her such little songs as come humming into my head now in the old Provencal tongue."

The traveler who has turned his back on a valley of smooth fields, orange groves and olive trees and has corked himself his way up a spiral path in a wall of rock to reach a deserted medieval fortress and who has roamed for an hour about the ruins of a town famous in the legends of French chivalry must seek a moment's respite in the sociability of an inn, must hear the voice of a garrulous landlord, in order to give himself the bump against actuality that will convince him he is not in a land of dreams. At all events that is how Philip Gibbs thought about it when he found himself lately at Les Baux in southern France. Climbing up those rocks in the dazzling white sun, and wandering about the ramparts of the castle, he forgot Fleet street and the London Chronicle; but sitting down at a table of the Reine Jeanne and looking at

a painting on the inn walls by an English artist who has taken educational residence in the old town, and listening to the landlord's reiteration of troubadour sonnets, he pinched himself into knowing that he was just a traveler, a tourist, *truth* to say, and that the ground beneath his feet was that of modern republican France.

### Ruins Induce Reverie

Les Baux is almost abandoned now, and its stones lie scattered about the uneven ground of the hilltop in woeful chaos. There is no sound of human life here during many days of the year, but grasshoppers chirrup in the cracks, butterflies flit through the holes in the broken houses, and butterflies flit through windows without casements, and birds build their nests in chimneys through which no smoke comes.

Half the houses have fallen into mere rubbish heaps, yet still one may trace the streets and squares, the chapels and the shrines of a fortified town where once queens and princesses held their court, where French knights and lords listened to old tales of chivalry, between their own adventures of war and errantry, and where troubadours who had wandered through Provence, from castle to castle, singing as they went, found their richest reward and their most splendid welcome. For this town on the

wild rocks above the happy valley was the capital of the troubadours and of their poet king.

Grasshoppers chirrup in the cracks, butterflies flit through the roofless houses, a few goatherds tend small herds, two rival innkeepers cater to the tourists who come, red guide book in hand, to scramble over the rocks and search through the ruins, haunted by their imagination by romantic memories; otherwise Les Baux is a deserted city.

### Chivalry in Evidence

If you are in search of romance, you will find it here. It is strangely thrilling to wander about these tumble-down streets and courtyards, where no life stirs, to peep through gaping holes into rooms adorned with renaissance chimneyplaces, to explore the desolation of a city on the rugged height where once there was the sound of singing voices, the color of silken dresses, the bustle of living feet. You may see stone steps at doorways between white pillars, their thresholds worn hollow in the days of old renown.

If you grub about among the ruins, you may still find relics of those old days—sword-hilts, daggers, golden combs for women's tresses, coins of many ages, and bits of pottery. The landlord of the Reine Jeanne—that lonely little inn perched high upon the rocks, behind

the ramparts, will show you many of these things, as he sits with you telling old legends, and quoting a line or two of the sonnets which he writes between the visits of his customers.

The poet Mistral, who has revived the splendid traditions of Provencal literature, and who has the true feeling of the troubadour, has brought back the fragrant memories of those fair women who in the middle ages drew as a magnet to Les Baux the most noble loves of women's beauty, and the poets who sang the "chansons d'amour."

### Laureate Honors Sought

The most renowned of the old French troubadours—Pierre d'Auvergne, Raymond de Miraval, Roger d'Arles—rivalled each other in homage to Marie de Chateaufort, and Cecile des Baux, who was called the Wild Rose, and the Princess Alix, and other gracious ladies whose kirtles once swept the stones upon which I walked, whose white hands once rested on the ramparts against which I leaned, dreaming of them whose bright eyes looked out from the windows, with their broken pilasters, through which at night the bats go flitting and the moon sheds its white beams.

Here, within the ramparts of an impregnable city perched above precipitous rocks, they held the most famous court in the history of French chivalry. It was a tribunal composed of women illustrious by birth and knowledge, whose jurisdiction extended over all questions of gallantry, and contests of poetry. They deliberated alone, to the absolute exclusion of men. And the troubadour or the "seigneur lauréat" received as the price of his success a crown of peacock feathers from the chief lady of the court. Troubadours came from all parts of Provence and celebrated the beauty of the princesses, such as Etienne des Baux, Adelaïde, Viscountess of Avignon, Jeanne des Baux, Laurette de Sade, Phantette de Gaudelm, and Briande d'Agout.

It was after the invention of gunpowder had destroyed the power of the strongest fortress that Les Baux lost its glory. No longer lords and ladies told pleasant tales behind its ramparts. Gradually it was abandoned for castles and cities in country less wild and remote. As the centuries passed, it houses tumbled into decay, and even its rock fortress, high above the valley, crumbled into ruins.

But still this deserted city is haunted by the ghosts of old romance. As the southern sun shimmers down on the white rocks and the ruined streets one seems to see again the Queen Jeanne, with her fair women in their green and golden kirtles. And goatherds sitting on the jagged rocks here, as the purple twilight closes about them, declare they hear the music of minstrelsy, as though troubadours were playing on their lutes down in the pavilion of the queen.

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**THE SPEAKING VOICE. PUBLIC SPEAKING. BIBLE READING. SHAKESPEAREAN TEXT. LITERARY MASTERPIECES (through oral interpretation). BASIC PRINCIPLES OF EXPRESSION. FANTASY EXPRESSION. STAGE BUSINESS. METHODS OF TEACHING.**

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## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Several unique features being incorporated in the new apartments now nearly completed at Lanark and Sutherland roads, Aberdeen section of Brookline, make them generally interesting.

The building consists practically of eight separate houses, with eight separate entrances and the plans have been so arranged that a very pretty group of buildings is the result.

The front of the lot, owing to its being on two streets, is a quarter circle; three of the houses front on Sutherland road and three on Lanark road and are set back so as to give a five-foot grass plot between sidewalks, and the other two houses center directly on the circle corner and are set back 60 feet, thus forming an open court 90x90 feet. This has been raised five feet, together with the two center houses, and the entrance to the court is by a wide flight of seven steps which are of bush-hammered granite faced concrete.

The retaining wall that holds back that part of the court, which has been raised, is of concrete, stippled, and the top of this wall is finished with cement stone balustrade. The heavy stone railing and massive posts at the entrance of the court give a very attractive entrance.

The exterior finish of the buildings is of gray colored cement, brush stippled and waterproofed. The roofs are of red tile, and with the cement dormers and gables breaking through the red roofing a very pleasing effect has been secured.

Interior finish will be of gum wood and red birch with walls of dining rooms paneled high and the ceilings beamed in entrance halls and dining rooms. The three houses fronting on Lanark road and the three on Sutherland road will contain seven rooms and two baths each, and the two houses in the center of the court will contain two apartments having three rooms, with bath, and a large well lighted kitchenette, also two apartments containing four rooms and bath, with kitchenette.

These small apartments are to be fitted up with disappearing beds which roll into a specially ventilated metal lined recess, thus surrounding the bed during the day time with a constantly changing supply of fresh air. This unique arrangement enables the bedroom to be used as a sitting room, there being no bed in view when rolled into the ventilated recess. The disappearing bed is quite new hereabouts, but it has been applied to several high-class apartment buildings in the West and is very highly spoken of.

The kitchenettes are to be fitted with ventilating hoods so that all odors of cooking is instantly removed.

Another feature of Lanark court will be the large balconies, which lead from nearly every room above the first floor, affording plenty of outdoor sitting room in summer time which can also be used for outdoor sleeping quarters.

The cost of the building above the land will be about \$80,000, the land being assessed for \$5800. The apartments will be ready for occupancy by October 1. Lanark Court was designed and is being built under the supervision of John J. Smith, architect, 60 South building, for investment for H. E. Breck of Boston.

**DISCOLORATION OF BRICKS**  
An exchange offers the following: "When red bricks of a fireplace become discolored with soot or have white spots on them, rub with a brick polish, the paste for which can be obtained at a brickyard or paintshop. If this paste cannot be found, rub the bricks with linseed oil, giving them all they will absorb. This operation may be repeated if the bricks are much discolored."

**SALES BY T. H. RAYMOND**  
T. H. Raymond has sold for Dr. Elmer E. Hodgdon his two-tenement property at Vincent street, near Upland road, Cambridge. The 5000 square feet of land and the finely-appointed house are assessed for \$7000. John H. Selfridge, the purchaser, will occupy one of the suites in a few months.

The same broker has contracts drawn whereby Mary E. Gates agrees to take title to the property numbered at 41 Oliver street, Cambridge, consisting of a two-family house and 3000 square feet of land. The total valuation is \$3300 and Edward J. Dunphy is to give deed. Final papers will be recorded the first of next week.

Through the same broker's Somerville office final papers have been recorded in the sale of the properties at 23 and 27 William street, Somerville. This estate comprises two modern single houses and

a lot of 4500 square feet of land. A. Harris Sawyer buys for investment from Lilla J. Warner.

Mr. Raymond has also sold for Helen H. Stowe her two-family house, located at 17 Winter street, Somerville. The assessed valuation of this place is \$4000, the land being valued on a basis of 30 cents per foot. The new owner, Cecil E. Butterfield, buys for investment.

**SELLS WATERTOWN BUNGALOW**  
The five-room bungalow at 36 Carroll street, Watertown, will change hands. The taxed valuation is \$2500. Charles Harvey of Cambridge will come into possession in a few days by deed of Robert R. Hicks. There also will be deeded in connection with this transaction a lot of land containing 20,000 square feet. T. H. Raymond and F. E. Critchett are the brokers in this transfer.

**JERICHO BEACH, SCITUATE**  
Warren F. Freeman, Kimball building, reports the sale for the Allen Associates of Scituate, Mass., lot No. 34, with a seven-room cottage and frame stable thereon; also lot No. 74, both being located on Light House road, Jericho beach. Brander Cushing buys for a summer home.

**DEMAND FOR ROSLINDALE LOTS**  
An active demand for lots on the Whittemore estate, Roslindale, where three new streets, with sewers, are being put through the property from Washington to Florence street, is reported. Deeds have been recorded the past week as follows:

Lot 50 to Fred L. Sawyer; lot 62 to Charles F. Sefton; lot 68 to Frederick G. Wahlgren; lot 67 to Frederick W. Whittemore, Jr.; lot 64 to Josephine V. Dufva; lot 22 to Rose Kelley. Most of the purchasers will build for occupancy. Warren F. Freeman was the broker.

**MILL AUCTION A SUCCESS**  
The sale of the properties of the Versailles mill at Versailles, Connecticut, was a success, reports J. E. Conant & Co., the auctioneers. The attendance was not as large as on many recent and previous sales, but there were bidders enough and the sale progressed with great evenness and regularity, there being an absolute demand for all the properties advertised. The firm was advised not to make the sale at this time, but results justified the action taken.

The attendance covered bidders as far south as Tennessee and as far north as Canada. The mill really was purchased by Charles A. Kittle of New York city for \$23,000. The village properties sold in 23 lots at an aggregate price of \$14,830. The two wood lots sold for \$3055. The personal property sold for \$22,700, making a grand total for the entire property of more than \$63,500.

**BUSINESS CONTINUES ACTIVE**  
Following are transactions made through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company during the past week:

Of the attractive estate of William A. Mossman, at Montview and Park streets, Highland station, West Roxbury, consisting of a modern 10-room dwelling and lot of land containing 10,853 square feet. The purchaser is Henry E. Bellow, clerk of court, who buys for a home. The advertised price was \$9000.

The sale is reported of the estate at 108 Church street, Winchester, comprising a modern nine-room frame dwelling and 17,000 square feet of land. The grantor is Mabelle E. French and the purchaser William E. Bottger of Brookline, who will occupy as a home about Oct. 1.

George B. Whitehorn has sold a parcel of land on Cambridge street, near Calumet road, Winchester, to Fannie S. Hall, who buys to add to her estate on Cambridge street and Calumet road, recently purchased by her of the same grantor. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Many sales have been made at "Pines Riverbank," Revere, among the buyers this week being John Perry, who purchased lot 318 on the east side of Stark avenue, containing 5000 square feet. Percy Melchor purchased lot 250 on the west side of Stark avenue, containing 4500 square feet; James Sullivan purchased lot 235 on the east side of Stark avenue, containing 4275 square feet; A. L. Davis bought lot 393 on the south side of Squire road, containing 4275 square feet. The Squire Real Estate Trust were the grantors. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

H. W. Learned of Bolton has purchased

the C. M. Chandler farm in Hudson containing about two acres of garden land, upon which is a modern house and usual outbuildings. Deeds have gone to record conveying title through the office of Edward T. Harrington.

Edward Lancy has purchased of E. M. Harrington et al. lots Nos. 115 and 116 on the south side of Wedgemere road, Concord River Park, North Billerica, containing 9000 square feet. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transactions.

Curtis H. Waterman has sold 200,000 square feet of land in Oakmount Park, Lexington, to Hallie C. Blake, and deeds have gone to record.

Lot 233 on the southerly side of Amaden street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 4918 square feet, has been sold to H. R. Durling of Somerville, who will build a two-family house this fall. Squire Real Estate Trust, grantors.

Lot 130, having 55 feet frontage on Trowbridge street and containing 5500 square feet, has been sold to Otis E. Falen of Cambridge, who is building a two-family house and deeds have gone to record conveying title to same. The Squire Real Estate Trust were the grantors. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transactions.

The sale has been made for W. H. Breed, attorney, of the estate 98 Boston avenue, West Medford, consisting of a frame dwelling upon a lot of land containing 6000 square feet. The purchaser is Gertrude A. Thell. The brokers were Edward T. Harrington Company.

**OFFICES ARE BUSY**  
Henry W. Savage reports that in both his Brookline and Allston offices his sales departments have been very busy during the past few weeks, and that many sales have been closed, which have not yet been completed. The demand has been equally good for dwelling and investment properties.

Bernard A. Behrend has purchased a lot of land on Copley street, adjoining the estate at No. 19, which he recently purchased through Mr. Savage's office. The lot contains 7652 square feet and is assessed for approximately 40c per square foot. Charles E. Cotting, trustee, was the grantor.

Final papers have gone to record in the transfer of the estate at 149 Naples road, Brookline, to Marion E. Mitchell. There is a single house and 7040 square feet of land, all assessed for \$11,200, of which \$3700 is on the land. Mrs. Mitchell took title from Harriet M. Shaw and bought for investment.

Henry W. Savage has also sold for Philip S. Allen his estate at 81 Green street, Brookline, junction of Dwight street. The property consists of a frame dwelling, stable and other outbuildings standing on 15,438 square feet of land. The property is assessed as a whole for \$14,100, the land being valued at \$10,000, the house \$3500 and the stable \$600. Alfred J. Hayman, trustee, of Brookline took title.

**EAST BOSTON SALES**  
The East Boston Company reports the following recent sales of its land:

To Joseph Goldinger: Eight lots on Neptune avenue, containing 20,000 square feet; lot No. 8 Faxon street, containing 5363 square feet; lot No. 1 Faxon street, containing 6658 square feet; lot No. 2 Austin avenue, containing 7540 square feet. Total 19,561 square feet.

To Domenico Cerullo and Salvatore Creco: Lots 10 and 11 Lubec street, section 5, containing 6290 square feet; lot No. 1 Geneva street, containing 2498 square feet.

To George J. Barkin: Four lots in section 5, between Frankfort street and Lubec street, of 7500 square feet each, total 30,000 square feet; four lots in section 5, between Lubec street and Cottage street; 10,000 square feet each; total 40,000 square feet.

To Carmine D'Amrosio: Lot No. 16 Geneva street, section 5, containing 2800 square feet.

To Patrick Rich: Lot No. 30 Cottage street, section 5, containing 3145 square feet.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**  
Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate exchange as follows:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Robert A. Jordan to David H. Green, hood, Oliver pl.; q. \$1.  
Louie A. Howard to David H. Green, hood, Oliver pl.; q. \$1.  
Sadie Goldsmith to Meier A. Stobodkin et al.; Everett st.; q. \$1.  
Abraham Segal to Hattie E. Hadler, Lenox st.; q. \$1.  
Israel Goldman, mtgee. to Israel Gold, man. Blossom st. and Hancock pl.; d.; \$400.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Lucy E. W. Dunbar to Florence H. Houghton, Chestnut st.; q. \$1.  
Israel Nelson to Ralph Falk, Hyde Park ave. and Providence st.; West Roxbury and Hyde Park; q. \$1.  
Ralph Falk to Eva Nelson, Hyde Park ave. and Providence st.; West Roxbury and Hyde Park; q. \$1.  
Eleanor L. Wood to Beulah L. Williams, Elmwood st.; q. \$1.  
Margaret F. Fesson to Lillian S. Cox, Ashland ave.; w. \$1.  
Perkins & Co. to Ethel B. Bank, Parkview rd. and Perkins st.; q. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
William O. Trask et al. to Charles W. Rowell, Washington st.; q. \$1.  
Charles W. Rowell to Associated Trust, Washington st.; q. \$1.  
Annie L. Conroy to Anna L. Roland, Codman pk.; w. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Theodore H. Griffin to Stephen W. Baxter, Dever st.; w. \$1.  
Theodore H. Griffin to Stephen W. Baxter, Dever st.; w. \$1.  
Stephen W. Baxter to Thomas Rush, Dever st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.  
Annie J. O'Keefe to Cornelius A. Sullivan, Mora st.; w. \$1.  
William J. McCracken to Norman L. Steeves, Jones ave.; q. \$1.

**WINTHROP**  
Stella E. Reed to Edith L. Stone, Atlantic ave.; w. \$1.

**RATES**—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

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SPOONS, TRAYS, CUPS, ETC.

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**Diamonds, Watches**  
**Jewelry and Silverware**

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PINS, BUTTONS, ETC.

Highest Price Allowed for Old Gold and Silver

**GEO. E. HOMER**  
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**Scottish Exhibition, Glasgow**  
Scottish Jewellery, Art Enamels, Souvenirs.  
Good selection, fair prices. Hillson Stand  
250, Industrial Hall.

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Reproductions of the Famous  
**SOULE-CAMPBELL HEADS**  
of Celebrated Men and Women.  
List of Subjects and Prices on Request.  
**THE SOULE-CAMPBELL COMPANY**  
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Special set of 12 cards by mail on receipt of 12 cents in stamps. We publish over 400 post cards of Historic Plymouth. Send for catalogue of Post Cards, Pilgrim Books and Souvenirs, A. S. BURBANK, Pilgrim Bookstore, Plymouth, Mass.

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**Geo. Kilgen & Son**  
Pipe Organs  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Correspondence Solicited

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

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Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

**ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY**  
Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 29th st.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut st.; St. Louis, 1116 Oliver st.; London, Eng., Oxford st.; factories, Braintreeboro, Vt.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring results. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**BRIGHTON**  
Aberdeen Land Co. to James J. Phelan, Sutherland rd. and Englewood ave.; d.; \$1.  
Mary S. Jones to Jerome J. Pastene, W. Canton st.; q. \$1.  
Jerome J. Pastene to Helen B. Jones, W. Canton st.; q. \$1.  
Louis Labovitz to Rebecca Benharoltz, Spring st. and Poplar st.; q. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**  
Harry Greene to Giuseppe Natore, Boston Land Co. to Mary E. Halsall, Ashley ave.; q. \$1.  
Philip Benharoltz to Lena Labovitz, Saratoga st.; q. \$1.  
East Boston Co. to William W. Morse, Bayswater st.; q. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
James W. Kenney, mtgee. to Francis W. Bacon, Terrace st.; d.; \$10,000.  
Francis W. Bacon to James W. Kenney, Terrace st.; q. \$1.  
Annie L. Conroy to Anna L. Roland, Codman pk.; w. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Theodore H. Griffin to Stephen W. Baxter, Dever st.; w. \$1.  
Theodore H. Griffin to Stephen W. Baxter, Dever st.; w. \$1.  
Stephen W. Baxter to Thomas Rush, Dever st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.  
Annie J. O'Keefe to Cornelius A. Sullivan, Mora st.; w. \$1.  
William J. McCracken to Norman L. Steeves, Jones ave.; q. \$1.

**WINTHROP**  
Stella E. Reed to Edith L. Stone, Atlantic ave.; w. \$1.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Summer st., 540, ward 2; Heirs of Mary A. Watson, E. J. Perry; brick gas meter and regulator.  
Battis st., 72, ward 10; David E. Cohen, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.  
Grove st., 101, ward 23; Frank Stone; brick dwelling.  
Rawson rd., 10 and 21, ward 23; John A. Hawley; wood dwellings.  
Edgewater Drive, 24, ward 24; Filomena Cellia, Geo. N. Coutts; wood dwelling.

**BOARD AND ROOMS—BERLIN, GER.**  
BERLIN, Germany—An American lady having an attractive home would receive 3 or 4 paying guests. Mrs. E. FOTTE, 28 Helmsstrasse st., Wilmersdorf.

**BOARD AND ROOMS**  
EAST MILTON—Board and room, modern house; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes from South terminal; open country, fine air, good table; small family; adults only. Telephone Milton 224.

**BROOKLINE** 72 Cypress st.—Detached house, room, board, piazza, 4 baths, 5 car lines; tourists; ref. Tel. Brook. 3386-1.

**BROOKLINE**—78 Cypress st. and 2 Wellington ter.—Pleasant rooms and board; piazza, shade. Phone Brookline 1190-M.

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TABLE BOARD.  
NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

**CARE OF CHILDREN** undertaken with or without nurse for long or short periods; comfortable home; large garden. Address MISS CHESTER, 312 Arlington road, Leicester, Eng.

**ROOMS—SWITZERLAND**  
SWITZERLAND—Furnished rooms, south aspect, fine views, close to lake. MRS. GREEN, 2 bis, Rue de Turrent, Clarens, Montreux.

**ROOMS WANTED**  
WANTED—2 or 3 rms., fur. or unfur., with privilege of light housekeeping, in private family; references exchanged. For particulars address 1 331, Monitor Office.

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**BOOK SHIELDS**  
(Patents already granted in Great Britain, its Colonies and Germany).

They protect the edges and enable a book loaded with references to be carried or left about without disturbance of the references or risk of injury to its pages. At present, in transparent flexible material as illustrated and in the sizes below. Other sizes, at special prices, on application.

To suit:  
Readers' Standard Bible (State thick or thin and paper) ..... 3-1 75c.  
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2. Science & Health (10x5-5) ..... 50c.  
3. Science & Health (small) 5-1 ..... 50c.  
4. Bible uniform with (3) 5-1 ..... 50c.  
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One and Two ..... 24-0 85  
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Steel Clips for use with above, 2s. 6d. per double set complete.

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Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75. Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Priced anywhere in U. S. \$1.82, \$2.50. WILLIAM S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2063-3.

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Artistic Gift Cards, Lesson Markers, Scriptural Motives, Selected Books, Bible Scrolls, Religious Pictures, Wholesale & Retail. Caroline M. Rusy

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\$3.50  
Russett Cowhide  
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SOLE LEATHER  
Corners riveted like cut, edges hand sewed, \$3.50 to \$6.00, according to size. CUMMINGS & SONS' TRUNK FACTORY, 607 Atlantic ave., opp. South Station, near Essex st., Boston.

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RICHARD H. KANE, Successor to J. F. CONNELL, Tailor, Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.  
1631 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-2 Brookline.

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**SYMPHONY HABERDASHER**  
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WE ARE NOW SHOWING NEW TONGERY FOR MIDSUMMER WEAR AND INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

**SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED.** Cut better than new. 24c. Razors honed, 15c. AMERICAN SHARPENING CO., 353 Washington st., room 2.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
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Haverhill is within fifty-five minutes of Boston. It is on the main line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with express service in both directions. Through trains without change, run to Boston, New York and points south; with the same service to Bar Harbor and the White Mountains. Its complete accessibility is one of the strongest assets of the property and within motoring distance are the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton, 20 miles; the Essex County Club at Manchester, 26 miles; Newburyport and the sea, 12 miles; and Marblehead with its unsurpassed harbor and the yachting center of the East, 24 miles. These points are reached by superb State highways which radiate in all directions from Haverhill, affording unrivalled roads and scenery for motorists. Although Marblehead and Newburyport harbors are within easy distance the Merrimack River is navigable for the largest yachts, which may steam to the very gates of the estate.

No section of New England affords superior opportunities for the development of country estates and this has been widely appreciated in the neighborhood of the city of Haverhill, the famed academy towns of Andover and Bradford and the other surrounding towns, a view of which is commanded from the summit of the estate. Nearer at hand several beautiful estates recently have been completed, none of which can compare with this property in natural advantages and opportunities for development by skilled architects.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

### ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theatres, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### LONGSOME LOWGROUNDS

Always in the lowgrounds—at your troubles glances; Universe so full of joy the very stars are dancing! And winds that sweep the wild world through Are whistling merry tunes for you. Always in the lowgrounds—evermore repining, When sing the rills an' call the hills, with summits brightly shining. While speak the heavens—set free from night: "Good morning. Here's a world of light!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

### MADE EDISON LAUGH

Thomas A. Edison was explaining to a reporter the tremendous part played by M. Branly, the new French academician, in the discovery of wireless telegraphy. The reporter, a little bewildered by all the talk about Hertzian waves, transmitters, volts, ohms and so forth, ventured on a question that made Mr. Edison smile. "That question," he said, "reminds me of the city father who rose and said: 'Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know, for my constituents' benefit, whether this here proposed hydraulic pump is to be run by steam or electricity?'" —New York Observer.

### WHY HE CAME

The man at the door—Madame, I'm the piano-tuner. The woman—I didn't send for a piano-tuner. The man—I know it, lady; the neighbors did.—Chicago News.

### SAVED THE TUB

Subbuss—Johnny, why did Diogenes live in a tub? Johnny—So the neighbors couldn't borrow it, I suppose.—Truth.

### CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Respectful and sympathetic observation leads ye scribe to believe that mercerized stockings are no protection against ye mosquitoes.—Newark (N. J.) News.

### AWFUL GRIND

"I'm tired of work," the miller said; "of work of any kind, But this is awful, for you see it's nothing but a grind." —Dallas News.

### PARTICULAR

Some people are hard to please. Postmaster Hays says he would just as soon eat tennis balls as early peaches with the fuzz on them.—Newark (N. J.) News.

### SPARK PLUG'S ASCENDENCY

Swiftly the world rushes on to new triumphs and fresh achievements, spurning the old as trivial. Yet history repeats itself ever. E. G. calls to mind that yesterday the dominating figure in locomotion was the fiery steed, while today it is the spark plug.—Newark (N. J.) News.

### SAME HOLE

An inexperienced young fellow was called upon to make a speech at a banquet at which former Speaker Cannon was present. In fact the speaker sat next to the young man. "Gentlemen," began the young fellow, "my opinion is that the generality of

mankind in general is disposed to take advantage of the generality of." The speaker grabbed the boy by the arm, and pulling him down to him, said: "Sit down, son. You are coming out of the same hole you went in."—Ladies Home Journal.

### SHARP

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America. "And now, boys, she announced, 'which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?'"

Up went a hand in the front row. "Well, Tommy?" "The porcupine."—San Francisco Star.

### STRENUOUS LIFE

Oh, be a willing worker, kid, With mind and hands. Something accomplished, something did, Each day demands, —Washington Herald.

## HARBOR REPORT FOR NEW YORK SHOWS ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON—The report of Col. William M. Black of the engineer corps, who is in charge of the river and harbor improvements around New York city on the work done during the year which ended June 30, says the work of Ambrose channel is nearing completion, which has made it possible to remove two of the four sea-going dredges and assign them to the work of improving the Coney Island channel.

No work has been done in the improvement of Jamaica bay because the New York city officials have not yet done their share of the work. The harbor of Hempstead has been improved by the forming of a channel five feet deep and 80 feet wide. Fishing bay is also being improved by the deepening of the channel. There was expended \$13,538.59 during the last year in dredging, for maintenance and rock removal in Newtown creek.

## MORE WIRE MEN FINED \$1000 EACH

NEW YORK—Pleading "nolo contendere" to the indictments against them, seven more wire manufacturers were fined \$1000 each by Judge Archibald Friday.

The men fined are Henry A. Hammond, a director and sales agent for the Wire & Telephone Company of America; Henry G. Stoddard, president and treasurer of the Trenton Iron Company; J. D. Keith, vice-president of the Phoenix Horseshoe Company of Illinois, also Samuel Roberts, secretary; Thomas H. Taylor, assistant secretary of the American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey; Leroy Clark, president of the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Company and George B. Wilson, treasurer of the same company.

## JUSTICE LURTON GOING ABROAD

WASHINGTON—Associate Justice Lurton of the supreme court, who has been in Washington this week on his way to Europe, will study while abroad the modifications made in recent years in the equity practice of the English courts.

### AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 120 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

### AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. P. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

### BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

### BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

### BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WOESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chambré Skins.

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DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Kodaks, Lenses, Fresh Films and Supplies. Developing and Printing.

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STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

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MEN'S and WOMEN'S \$15 Cravenette Coats reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-\$20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st.

### CORSETS

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES; also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

### CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, FIGURE MOLDING, 29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 1517-1.

### CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

MRS. GEORGE STOWE, 580 Commonwealth ave.—Perfect lines guaranteed. Fittings by appointment. B. B. 5134-L.

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DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Everything in good cutlery.

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS P. CHASE, 521 Washington st., Boston.

### DELICATESSEN

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEATS, also cooked to order. J. FISCHER, 224 Wash. st. Tel. 2745 Rox.

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E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty: Fire Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1283.

### DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1346 B. B.

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FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns cut to measure. Waist Patterns \$1.00. 41 West st., Boston.

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"Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Bromfield st. Phone Fort Hill 838.

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MRS. CARIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4408 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

### HAIR WORK

MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st., Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3497.

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BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. OX. 1003.

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E. P. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington Ave., Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892), Gold, jewelry, furs, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

### KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE," Needham Heights, Mass.

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Her Majesty's Corset Sale, Style 1911, \$3 quality for \$1.50. Style 1912, \$2 quality only \$1.00. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

### LADIES' SHOE SHOP

408 WASHINGTON ST. AND TEMPLE PL.—Finest shoes, \$2.50, regular \$3.50 and \$4 shoes. Both stores up one flight. Careful attention to mail orders.

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CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 238 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning and dyeing. Tel. 3904-B. B.

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TARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

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STAMPED LINEN GOODS TO EMBROIDER—LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 80 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every description. Old mirrors refinished. BOSTON MIRROR CO., Mrs. O. Sudbury st.

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### MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CARL FISCHER, 380 Boylston st., Boston—Violin and Cornet Sample Parts. Special catalogue free to any address.

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A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York. Exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley St., Dor. Bldg., 6 ps. rolls to \$25.10c. Prints No. 2 Br. 3c; No. 2A, 3c; No. 2B, 4c; No. 2C, 4c; No. 2D, 4c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

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PIANOS FOR THE SUMMER—AUTO PIANOS, the best interior player. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 181 Tremont st.

### PICTURES AND FRAMES

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (baker, colored) wants a good position in good reliable place; has references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN would like position as salesman; salary low for start; best references. C. FINBERG, 19 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN would like position as shipper, or assistant, in a place where he could get as salesman with good fair wages; has experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 636-M. 20

YOUNG MAN would like position; planning office clerk; 4 years' experience; best of references; will go out of city. A. B. BOWKER, 79 Tremont st., Lawrence, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN desires position to care for horses, also to drive; age 28; temperate and cheerful. FRANKS KELLY, 45 Baffin st., Pawtucket, R. I. 20

YOUNG MAN (35) desires position as job pressman; 2 years' experience; temperate, reliable; good references. HERRICK, 15 UNDERWOOD, 16 High st., Marlboro, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN (39), high school graduate, good references, desires employment either temporary or permanent. BENJAMIN HARRIS, 20 Snow, 20 Willis ave., Everett, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN would like position as inside man, or outside man; general, reliable; good references as to character and ability. Call MISS HERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. 21

YOUNG MAN (16) with freehand drawing knowledge, also with experience engraving firm or any other firm where he can develop that line. CALL MARK, 57 Prospect ave., Roslindale, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN would like position in drafting, tracing and blue-printing in a reliable vocational school; best references furnished. EDWARD SWARTZ, 220 Waterston st., Newton, Mass. 20

YOUNG MUSICIAN desires evening work; preferably hotel. ANTONIO PETRUCCI, 11 Cortes st., Boston. 31

YOUNG MAN artistically inclined; desires position with a large firm, or sign painter; all references. C. F. CAMPBELL, 20 Clarendon st., Somerville, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN (18) would like work in city; outside work preferred. LESLIE RYDER, 82 Everett st., Everett, Mass. 20

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires position with refined elderly people; references given and required. MISS MINNIE H. FOGG, 33 Brookline ave., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 724-M. 20

ATTENDANT desires to care for aged couple or children; best references. MRS. L. UNDERWOOD, 15 Highland st., Marlboro, Mass. 20

ATTENDANT or companion desires position; experienced woman; best of references. MRS. J. S. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., South Braintree, Mass. 20

BAKERY SALESMAN, cashier (32), lives in Chelsea; salary \$7.50 per week. Mention No. 577. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

BOOKKEEPER, competent, double entry, desires permanent position; best of references. MISS BLANCHETTE M. ADDISON, 23 Charles st., Dorchester. 20

BOOKKEEPING STUDENT desires position for next 4 weeks; shore or mountains preferred; good references. MRS. L. CORBETT, 155 Main st., Franklin, Mass. 4

BUYER in corset business, thorough corsetter, has experience and references; also floor manager. O. E. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., South Braintree, Mass. 20

CARETAKER—Refined middle-aged couple wish to occupy and care for a nice place during absence of owners for a year or longer; references. Address MRS. J. S. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

COOK, first-class, and kitchen maid, also laundry, all having first-class references. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

COOK and second girl, work together, no objection to hours of day; good references. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

COOK—Situation wanted by a thoroughly competent woman; would like to accommodate; best references; also chambermaid with good references. MRS. MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

COOK, first-class, all-around, club, school, institution, etc.; can furnish excellent references; willing to accommodate; rest assured. Apply to MISS SIEA, Emp. Office, 8 Fayette st., Boston. 20

COOK, competent, good worker; or would go to do domestic work by hour or day. ANNE MINER, 215 Lincoln st., Allston, Mass. 20

COOK would like position with family at seashore; \$7 week; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

COOK or general work wanted by experienced maid; can give good references; strong and willing. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

DAY WORK wanted by a neat, capable woman; willing to wash, iron, and clean; suburbs and city. MRS. SMITH, 3 Burbank st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER wants work; experienced cutter and fitter on ladies' and children's coats and dresses, evening gowns and wraps; \$2.50 per day. Tel. 339-B. B. ALICE, 125 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day; \$2.50; references. MRS. J. E. GOLDEN, 449 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER, large experience as fitter and designer; dresses and outside garments every description; also remodeling; out by the day during August for \$1.50 per day, or would take work home. MISS KIRK, 25 Rutland st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER wants work for few weeks with family at seashore or country; willing to do all-around work. References. M. F. FORD, Back Bay P. O., Boston. 20

FANCY DRESSMAKING, plain sewing, lives in Boston; age 25; single; has good references. Mention No. 358. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and parlor maid, also chambermaid, with excellent references. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant girl would like position as housekeeper, dress; wages \$5. MARY HASKINS, 352 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 2679. 20

GENERAL MAID (Protestant) wants position with small adult family; has experience and good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

GENERAL HOUSEMAID wants position in Cambridge, Somerville or Arlington; has references and experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL OR SECOND WORK wanted by down East girl; will go to mountains or seashore, or down East; experienced and good reference. Protestant. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

HAND EMBROIDERER (21), lives in Malden, single, fair pay, good references. Mention No. 567. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION in cultivated family by well-born lady; capable of business, housekeeping or general usefulness. FLORENCE B. TUCKER, 18 Wedgewood ave., Winchester, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER POSITION wanted by woman in Somerville; country home where she can have little boy 2½ years old with her; experience and reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by middle-aged Protestant woman; out of city preferred; with one or two people who have modern conveniences. HERRICK, 15 UNDERWOOD, 16 High st., Marlboro, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman, no encumbrances, for gentleman; references required and exchanged. MRS. HATTIE SANDERS, 39 Appleton st., Suite 1, Lowell, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER wants position where she can have 10-year-old daughter. MRS. S. SMITH, Box 342, Attleboro, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American woman desires position in small adult family; excellent references; anywhere in New England considered; no encumbrances. MRS. E. C. BOLTON, Box 254, Windsor, Vt. 20

HOUSEKEEPER of 20 with quiet girl of 9, in excellent position; country, or elderly couple; full charge; reference. Mrs. K. McCaffrey, 242 Shore Drive, Winthrop, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant woman (35), with boy aged 13, would like position in family of one or two, either in city or country; good references. MRS. MABEL CLARK, 35 N. Main st., Rockland, Me. 20

HOUSEWORK—Capable woman desires work by day or hour. MISS ELLIOTT, 15 East Canton st., Boston. 20

INSERTING, ADDRESSING, COPYING, lives in East Boston, age 28, single, \$5 week, good references. Mention No. 561. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

KITCHEN MAID, first class, with best of references from last place; also second girl with good reference. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

LADY with experience to take charge of florists' lodging house. Address M. F. BUTLER, 125 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS wants hamper work and fancy hand laundry to do at home; takes in and delivers; also does general housework; does very fine work and is very satisfactory in every way; has excellent references. Address MRS. J. S. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., South Braintree, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored) would like work; MISS JENNIE SMITH, 19 Windsor st., Suite 1, Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS, Swedish, wishes more work to do at home, experienced all kinds of work; will call on ladies; address MRS. MATILDA LAWSON, 362 Washington st., Newton, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS—work at home or day work out; address MRS. L. CORBETT, 155 Main st., Franklin, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored), experienced, would like to sew laundry work; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. EMILY NIXON, 125 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 20

LAUNDRY to take home; good work at reasonable prices; family or ladies. MRS. ROSA RAMEY, 10 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

LINOTYPE OPERATOR desires position; 7 years' experience, both books and newspaper. L. MOSHER, 39 Appleton st., Boston. 20

MAID (Protestant) wants general housework in small adult family; is excellent cook; has experience and references; wants good wages; in Roxbury, Dorchester or Cambridge. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

MAID (young) wants light general housework or work in small family; is willing to start; is bright and intelligent; willing to learn. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

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PARLOR OR SECOND WORK wanted by a young woman, in Brookline or the suburbs; has experience and references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

PERSONAL WORK of ladies and gentlemen wanted; hand; will call on and deliver goods. MRS. SARAH COOPER, 60 Shawmut ave., Boston. 20

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RELIABLE WOMAN desires day or hour work; good references. SARAH GRANT, 109 Mountfort st., Philadelphia, Pa. 20

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SECOND MAID wants position in Cambridge or Somerville; 4 months or will country; Scotch; \$4 week to start; reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

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STENOGRAPHER, mature, trustworthy, needs permanent position; over 7 years in office; comfortable salary. Address MRS. VARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 636-M. 20

STENOGRAPHER OR BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate; has had some experience; salary expected \$8. EMMA J. LANG, 6 Quincy St., Roxbury, Mass. 20

STENOGRAPHER (21) and general office work. Lives in Roxbury, single, 10 week, good references. Mention No. 561. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

STENOGRAPHER (22), with varied experience, desires position. E. M. BRACKLEY, 100 N. 51 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

STENOGRAPHER, competent, or Fisher billing clerk; either permanent or substituting; salary negotiable. References. E. HOPKINS, 72 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 20

TWO YOUNG GIRLS (Swedish) would like employment in private family; excellent work; English spoken. Address MRS. W. SWENNINGSEN, 46 Waverly st., Brighton, Mass. 20

WOMAN desires work by day; responsible. MRS. L. POLLARD, 1382 Commercial st., Boston. 20

WOMAN wants work by day or hour, washing or cleaning, or would take washing home. MRS. T. LYNCH, 6 Newington ave., Boston. 20

WOMAN wishes day work for Wednesday and Friday; willing to go to Roxbury or elsewhere; excellent references. MRS. ROBERTA, 125 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 20

WOMAN would like work by day or hour; plain cooking, washing or ironing. Write call, MARY SHEA, 4 Rutland st., Boston. 20

WOMAN, experienced, would like laundry, day or night; city references; also a second girl and general housework; with best reference. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

WOMAN will do washing and weekly cleaning in exchange for rent of small room with cooking and bath. Address MRS. J. D. 159 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 20

WOMAN WITH SON (16) would like position in September as housekeeper where she could do the work for one or two people; Protestant and best of references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

WOMAN would like kitchen work, or to clean and wash dishes in Cambridge; 81. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

WOMAN desires work 3 days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; good general housework. Address MRS. BETH JOHNSON, 988 Harrison ave., Roxbury, Mass. 20

WORK by a capable woman, by the day or hour; best of references. TERESA M. NORTON, 62 Stealing st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

YOUNG GIRL would like evening work, is experienced saleslady. ALICE ECKERT, 15 Cambridge st., Boston. 20

YOUNG GIRL, with experience in light housework or care of child. Address MRS. R. STEINBERG, 43 Hawkins st., Boston. 20

YOUNG LADY (28), ambitious, refined, would like position in school, or in girls' school or college in return for preparatory course; references. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON, 21 Warren st., Boston. 20

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HELPER OR MANAGER OF POULTRY FARM, 7 years' experience, single, 28 years old. MRS. GEORGE R. BOWMAN, 6661 M. C. BOLTON, 122 Main st., Old City, Pa. 3

HERDSMAN, FARM FOREMAN or assistant manager, or stock, ranch or grain farm; 10 years' experience; references. Address MRS. W. WILLIAM R. DEW-HURST, 100 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3

HOTEL MANAGER—All-round hotel and restaurant man, employed by New York City, desires change; country preferred. R. B. WYNKOOP, 140 E. 43d st., New York. 3

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MAN, all-round, now employed New York City; desires change; good country town; married. R. B. WYNKOOP, 140 E. 43d st., New York. 3

MIDDLE-AGED EDUCATED MAN, desires position in good office and correspondence; willing to do light work; salary moderate. JOHN ADRIAN, Farm Colony, Stratton Island, N. Y. 3

OFFICE BOY (16½); can operate typewriter and telephone switchboard; one year's experience. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

POLITYMAN, single, 28, offers his services in connection with established plant; competent to assume entire management; experienced and economical builder; terms moderate. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE GARDENER, 21 years' experience; references. BECKING, 100 Bleeker st., New York. 20

SALESMAN (35), single, forcible, energetic, wants to represent a reliable outfit of town or country. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience, in hardware and building materials; references. MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

SALESMAN, having 12 years' experience among the architects and builders in New York City and at present representing an outfit of town or country, desires to make a change. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

THE SETTER (50), temperate, good habits, or work at anything that is good. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

WINDOW DECORATOR and card writer, desires a change; 12 years' experience; references. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

YOUNG MAN (21) desires employment 3 or 4 evenings a week; clerical; preferred; employed days; best references. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

YOUNG MAN wishes employment at anything; have had experience at clerical and handy work; references. Address MRS. J. CHAS. R. ECHTER, 407 W. 21st st., New York. 3

YOUNG MAN, 21 years' experience, as first-class references. F. P. DOYLE, 42 Clermont ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL or middle aged woman wanted for general housework; 3 in family; small home. MRS. GEORGE R. BOWMAN, 6661 M. C. BOLTON, 122 Main st., Old City, Pa. 3

HAND KNITTERS, winders, loopers, sewing machine operators; good wages. Address MRS. W. WILLIAM R. DEW-HURST, 100 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3

HOUSEWORK AND COOK; must be experienced; good home, fine light, sunny; both, or small family. MRS. GEO. S. PARKER, 305 Court st., Jamaica, Wis. 3

HOUSEWORK wanted for young child. Apply to MRS. HATCH, 5713 Kenmore ave., Chicago, Tel. Edgewater 5401. 3

SEAMSTRESS wanted about Sept. 15 to do all kind of sewing; must have had experience; write for information. MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMSON, 80 North Neil st., Chicago, Ill. 3

YOUNG GIRL wanted for general housework; plain cooking; small family; modern apartment. MRS. PRANSKY, 550 Melrose st., near Exton ave., Chicago. 3

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR or general repair man wants position; has certificate of award presented by Kansas City auto training school. E. M. WELLS, Manhattan, Kan. 2

FOREMAN on farm or orchard; horticulture, poultry, general farming, studied since 1880; 40 years' experience. Address MRS. W. WILLIAMSON, 80 North Neil st., Chicago, Ill. 3

YOUNG MAN desires position in men's furnishings; years experience; references furnished; western states preferred. Box 3, Y. M. C. A., Denver, Col. 29

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION OR MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position; country preferred. MRS. DELLA CALLEA, MAN, Bureau, Ark. 29

COMPANION or managing housekeeper or assistant man; references exchanged. MRS. C. BIRCHICK, 3890 Wolff st., Alcott station, Denver, Col. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, capable, desires position in private family or as matron in institution; thoroughly understands children; locality immaterial; middle-aged. MRS. DRUMMOND, 113 East 20th st., Cheyenne, Wyo. 29

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires position with refined elderly people; references given and required. MISS MINNIE H. FOGG, 33 Brookline ave., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 724-M. 20

ATTENDANT desires to care for aged couple or children; best references. MRS. L. UNDERWOOD, 15 Highland st., Marlboro, Mass. 20

ATTENDANT or companion desires position; experienced woman; best of references. MRS. J. S. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., South Braintree, Mass. 20

BAKERY SALESMAN, cashier (32), lives in Chelsea; salary \$7.50 per week. Mention No. 577. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

BOOKKEEPER, competent, double entry, desires permanent position; best of references. MISS BLANCHETTE M. ADDISON, 23 Charles st., Dorchester. 20

BOOKKEEPING STUDENT desires position for next 4 weeks; shore or mountains preferred; good references. MRS. L. CORBETT, 155 Main st., Franklin, Mass. 4

BUYER in corset business, thorough corsetter, has experience and references; also floor manager. O. E. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., South Braintree, Mass. 20

CARETAKER—Refined middle-aged couple wish to occupy and care for a nice place during absence of owners for a year or longer; references. Address MRS. J. S. PARSONS, 240 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

COOK, first-class, and kitchen maid, also laundry, all having first-class references. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

COOK and second girl, work together, no objection to hours of day; good references. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

COOK—Situation wanted by a thoroughly competent woman; would like to accommodate; best references; also chambermaid with good references. MRS. MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

COOK, first-class, all-around, club, school, institution, etc.; can furnish excellent references; willing to accommodate; rest assured. Apply to MISS SIEA, Emp. Office, 8 Fayette st., Boston. 20

COOK, competent, good worker; or would go to do domestic work by hour or day. ANNE MINER, 215 Lincoln st., Allston, Mass. 20

COOK would like position with family at seashore; \$7 week; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

COOK or general work wanted by experienced maid; can give good references; strong and willing. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

DAY WORK wanted by a neat, capable woman; willing to wash, iron, and clean; suburbs and city. MRS. SMITH, 3 Burbank st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER wants work; experienced cutter and fitter on ladies' and children's coats and dresses, evening gowns and wraps; \$2.50 per day. Tel. 339-B. B. ALICE, 125 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day; \$2.50; references. MRS. J. E. GOLDEN, 449 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER, large experience as fitter and designer; dresses and outside garments every description; also remodeling; out by the day during August for \$1.50 per day, or would take work home. MISS KIRK, 25 Rutland st., Boston. 20

DRESSMAKER wants work for few weeks with family at seashore or country; willing to do all-around work. References. M. F. FORD, Back Bay P. O., Boston. 20

FANCY DRESSMAKING, plain sewing, lives in Boston; age 25; single; has good references. Mention No. 358. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and parlor maid, also chambermaid, with excellent references. Call MISS MERRICK, Emp. Office, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 636-M. 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant girl would like position as housekeeper, dress; wages \$5. MARY HASKINS, 352 Washington st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 2679. 20

GENERAL MAID (Protestant) wants position with small adult family; has experience and good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

GENERAL HOUSEMAID wants position in Cambridge, Somerville or Arlington; has references and experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 20

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# Stock Market Very Dull, Closing Featureless

## BETTER SENTIMENT ABROAD REFLECTED IN STOCK MARKETS

Trading Is Very Quiet and Price Movements Continue Narrow—Canadian Pacific Is Conspicuous

## LONDON IS FIRMER

Securities markets this week were largely dominated by European affairs. That prices held as steady as they did in view of the Moroccan developments was the cause of much comment. However, it is not unreasonable to expect that American securities on a war scare in Europe it is nevertheless done to a more or less extent, and the bear element seldom fails to take advantage of opportunities of the kind to hammer the markets.

Prices are near the best of last year. Some are selling at record figures. Trading is narrow. While it does not take much buying to start prices upward there have been plenty of offerings at the higher range and recessions promptly follow. On the other hand any extended movement has likewise been promptly checked.

Reports of less uneasiness abroad today caused a firmer opening of the New York market. Business held steady and was very quiet. Canadian Pacific made the greatest early gain.

Local trading was very dull and featureless.

With the exception of moderate activity in a few specialties in which good fractional gains were made the New York market was practically featureless. Bethlehem Steel opened up 3/4 at 35 1/2 and improved fractionally. The preferred at 64 1/2 was up 1/2 at the opening and made a similar advance. American Agricultural Chemical and Pacific Mail showed good advances. The latter opened up 1/2 at 29 1/2 and rose more than a point further. Steel preferred was in demand.

The Shoe Machinery issues, both common and preferred, were in somewhat better favor on the local exchange. Both made fractional gains. Otherwise the local trading continued dull to the close.

LONDON—The securities markets closed firm. Gilt-edged investments, although finishing below the best figures maintained a good tone and home rails displayed strength. Steadiness marked the department for Americans and Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunks were strong. Foreigners presented little or no feature.

The week exception was Mexican railway. Mines were supported. Dg Beers left off 1-16 higher at 18 1/4.

The continental bourses were quiet.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC		
June	1911	1910
Gross earnings	\$9,479,650	\$9,751,833
Net earnings	\$3,024,671	\$3,065,755
Fiscal year	1911	1910
Gross earnings	\$10,167,809	\$10,178,320
Net earnings	\$3,699,831	\$3,559,875

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY		
First week July	\$218,201	\$12,277
From Jan. 1	\$9,986,350	\$36,219

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC		
Third week July	\$51,625	\$3,549
From July 1	\$155,205	\$11,078

ILLINOIS TUNNEL CO. NOTES		
Company has authorized \$1,000,000 of 10 per cent one-year notes, dated July 1, 1911, for extension of the automatic telephone system. Notes are junior lien to \$3,500,000 outstanding receivers' certificates. A commission of 5 per cent is allowed for negotiating notes.		

ROCK ISLAND PURCHASE		
CHICAGO—Rock Island has purchased Little Rock, Hot Springs & Western track between Little Rock and Benton, 24 miles, for \$480,000. Remainder of line will probably go to the Iron Mountain.		

GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED		
Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company net yield from June operations was \$846,830, or \$32.67 a ton, secured from a gross production of 8023.473. Cost of production was \$8.06 a ton, as compared with \$7.87 in the preceding month.		

\$100 and \$200 7% Ten Year		
Real Estate Gold Bonds		
Principal and interest guaranteed by the UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN TRUST COMPANY, with resources of \$2,500,000. Interest payable at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New York City, January 1st and July 1st. Retired by drawing from sinking fund at 102. COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo., trustee under mortgage. Value of the real estate more than twice the entire issue of bonds. Total of issue, \$300,000. Price, Par and Accrued Interest.		

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST		
Subscriptions received by		
United States and Mexican Trust Co., at any of its offices.		
Singer Building, New York (Represented by Metropolitan Finance Company).		
United States and Mexican Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo.		
United States and Mexican Trust Building, City of Mexico.		
Pineapple Hall, 8 and 9 Austin Friars, London, E. C. England.		
Sophia Lane No. 2, Amsterdam, Holland.		

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67
Am. Ac. Chem.	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Am. B. & F. Co.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Am. Can	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Am. Lined Oil	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Am. Smelting	79	79 1/2	79	79
Am. T. & T.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136	136 1/2
Anacosta	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Atchafalaya	111 1/2	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
Atchafalaya	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
At Coast Line	130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Beth Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	81	81	81	81
Canadian Pac.	244 1/2	244 1/2	244	244 1/2
Central Leather	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Che. & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Col. Fuel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Con. Gas	145 1/2	145 1/2	145	145 1/2
Del. & A. C.	536	536	536	536
D. S. & A. C.	24	24	24	24
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Gen. Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	162	162 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Gr. Nor. Pac.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
Inter-Met.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Inter-Met. pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Int. Marine	17	17	17	17
Kan. & Tex.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	176 1/2	176	176 1/2
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Nat. Enameling	99	99	99	99
N. Y. Central	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Norfolk	130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Norfolk & Western	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	140	140	140	140
Ontario & Western	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Pacific Mail	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Pullman	162	162	162	162
Reading	159 1/2	159 1/2	159	159 1/2
Rock Island	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Southern Pac.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Southern Railway	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
St. Paul	126 1/2	126 1/2	126	126 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
St. Paul pf.	153 1/2	153 1/2	153	153 1/2
Tennessee Copper	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Texas Copper	112	112	112	112
Union Pacific	129 1/2	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	95	95	95	95
Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	66	66	66	66
Utah Copper	49	49	49	49
U. S. Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
Undiv. Typewr.	99	99	99	99
Underwood	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Ver-Carb Chemical	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Walsh	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Western Union	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Westinghouse	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Western Maryland	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Wheeling & L. E.	3	3	3	3

\*Ex-dividend.

	High	Low	Last
Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Interior Met. 4 1/2	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Lake Shore 4 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 6 1/2	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4 1/2	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Reading 4 1/2	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Rock Island 4 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Walsh 4 1/2	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
West Shore 4 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Western Central 4 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 1/4	100 3/4
do coupon	100 1/4	100 3/4
3s registered	101 1/2	102 1/4
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/4
4s registered	113 1/4	114 1/2
do coupon	113 1/4	115
Panama 2s	100	100 3/4
Panama 1938s	100	100 3/4

## SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—John W. Emery.	
Berlin, Germany—L. Juddell of Kahn & Helms, New York.	
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Baltimore.	
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, 82 Lincoln st.	
Baltimore, Md.—C. H. Lew, Essex.	
Cleveland, O.—Fred Roth of Whitney, Wabell Co., Youngs.	
Columbus, O.—W. H. Andrews of Andrews & Co., Essex.	
El Paso, Tex.—A. Mathias, U. S.	
Kansas City, Mo.—Mr. Blager of Jones, Post & Co., Kansas.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Cool of Chase Supply Co., U. S.	
New Orleans, La.—E. A. Larose of Toppins, Seldenebach & Larose, Adams.	
New Orleans, La.—D. Bresola of Boston Shoe Store, Adams.	
New Orleans, La.—E. Levy of A. Schwartz & Son, Essex.	
New York, N. Y.—J. Rosenbaum.	
Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of Pincus Shoe Co., Adams.	
Oakland, Cal.—F. P. Kirkendahl of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co., at Hotel Westworth, Portsmouth, N. H.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Geo. H. Helligan of John Helligan, U. S.	
Salt Lake City, Utah—Ben Davis of Davis Shoe Co., Essex.	
San Antonio, Tex.—L. Zoller of American Shoe & Hat Co., Adams.	
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 135 Lincoln st.	
San Francisco, Cal.—Cullhane of Buchanan & Hecht, U. S.	
San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cal. Nickelsburg, U. S.	
St. Louis, Mo.—E. R. Pilsinger of Pilsinger-Bolfe Shoe Co., Essex.	
Utica, N. Y.—F. J. Bowne of Bowne-Gaunt Shoe Co., Essex.	
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co., Essex.	

## LEATHER BUYERS

Banger, Me.—W. E. Rollins of Bangor Shoe Co., 143 Lincoln st.	
Huddersfield, Eng.—George McCulloch, Essex.	
Lancaster, Eng.—Wm. Box of Baxter & Son, Essex.	

## PRICE OF PANAMA BONDS

WASHINGTON—The treasury department has figured out that the recent Panama bond issue was sold at the average price of 102.5764.

## THE DEMAND FOR FREIGHT CARS IS MUCH INCREASED

Surplus Equipment of the Railroads of United States and Canada Almost Nine Per Cent Smaller

NEW YORK—The fortnightly bulletin of American Railway Association states that on July 19 net surplus of idle cars on the railroads of the United States and Canada stood at 149,072, compared with 163,621 two weeks before. The reduction is 14,549, or 8.8 per cent. Number of idle cars, or gross surplus, was 150,433, compared with 165,508, while the shortage decreased from 1887 to 1361 a change that was influenced by local conditions.

In the two weeks ended July 19 surplus of coal cars decreased from 70,363 to 62,689, while surplus of box cars decreased from 52,875 to 46,675. Both flat and miscellaneous cars showed decreased surplus, but the differences in these classes of cars were not pronounced.

This latest report exhibits the first decided change in number of available cars in two months. Since the last of May the net change in car surplus has been less than 4000. The prevailing tendency has been toward a decreasing number of cars on hand.

Probably the most marked improvement in traffic activity in the fortnight covered by the last report occurred in the middle Atlantic states and the middle West. In these important traffic sections larger freight offerings brought down idle car surpluses by about 14,000 and reduced the figures to a par with conditions early in the year. In the Northwest, as recently, there was little change, the condition there being one of anticipation. There was an all around brisker demand for coal cars, reflected in the car surplus in coal producing sections. South Atlantic and Gulf states enjoyed larger shipments which materially reduced car surpluses. Here demand was principally for box cars.

New England furnished an exception to the general improvement and car surplus was increased. In the western plains states and Canada conditions were practically the same as two weeks ago.

The bulletin states that a study of the chart shows that without exception the decreases in surpluses have started either in the first or second period of July and reports indicate a similar tendency this year. Since May, following the customary tendency, the idle car situation has been almost at a standstill. From now on there should be a steady decrease in number of available cars, culminating at the low point of the year, in October or the first part of November.

## MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York—The present frightened foreign selling of our securities is a usual accompaniment of war rumors. In fact this apparent liquidation is more apt to discredit the probability of trouble than confirm it, as it is very often done to create a wrong impression for selfish market purposes. In case of European war, our market would be the only secure one left, and the first conflict would undoubtedly be the signal for a heavy transfer of foreign investment funds into American securities. Do not, therefore, sell investment stocks on war scares, any more than you have learned not to sell them on crop damage rumors, experience having more often shown that both have very little foundation in fact.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: To the student of market movements, it is interesting to note that the market is now within about a point of the highest that it has reached since the break in January of 1910. If it should go through this high point it would seem to argue to the follower of market averages a tendency toward a still higher level. The market has resisted unfavorable news well; it would be interesting to see what would happen should a really favorable development come along.

Wiggin & Ellwell, Boston: The market action, in view of the foreign complications, is quite satisfactory, but on the other hand the strength in Reading has not stimulated buying in the rest of the list any more than the strength in Union Pacific did the week previous. We advise conservatism in conducting operations and advise purchases of securities, recently recommended, on weak spots.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Stocks are sold so close to a finish that, spite of war and rumor of war, and summer lassitude and disgust, they are more easier to put up than to force down. With all this rumor and lack of interest, they hold pretty near to the high points of the year, clearly showing belief of the great financial interest in genuineness and lasting quality of the economic correction already accomplished, in adjustment of business to new conditions enforced by supreme court decisions, in belief of revival of industry.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: The continued good showing of the Kansas City Southern is attracting noticeable attention to the company, and the recent improvement in the market position of the shares seems to be fully warranted by the road's increased earning power and the general betterment in its position.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	7
Arizona Cons.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Bute Coal	18 1/2	19 1/2	18	18 1/2
Culmet & Ariz.	57	57	57	57
Centennial	11	11	11	11
Franklin	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Granby	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Greene-Canaan	7	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Mohawk	47	47	47	47
Nevada Cons.	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Nininger	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
North Butte	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Old Colony Mining	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Oscoda	100	100	100	100
Parrot	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Shannon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Tamarack	34	34	34	34
Utah Copper	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

## LAND

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
East Boston	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

## TELEPHONES

Boston & Albany.....	222	222	222	222
Boston Elevated.....	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Boston & Maine.....	105	106	105	106
Maine Central rts....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38







## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

OPPOSITION STRONG  
TO INSURANCE BILL

Lloyd George Measure Has  
Support From Sections  
Only Because Rejection  
Would Affect Veto Bill

## IRISH DISLIKE IT

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—The insurance bill is still in committee in the House of Commons, but it is beginning to be more and more clear that, though it may be and probably will be carried through the House, it will not be because it is popular either with the members or in the country, but simply because to reject it would be to endanger the veto bill, the one subject on which the coalition is united.

The position of Ireland is a curious one. Mr. Redmond's supporters are helping to carry the bill, but it is an open secret that the bill is not wanted in Ireland. So emphatically is this the case that proposals are being made for excepting Ireland from its scope.

## Irish Count Cost

To carry the bill, however, for England and Scotland by means of the Irish vote, and then to exclude Ireland from its operations, would be a process which would not be appreciated in England or Scotland. On the other hand, if it is carried it will add considerably to the future expenditure of the Irish government, an expenditure which has already increased so much that, in the words of Mr. O'Brien, speaking at the recent election in Northeast Cork, Mr. Lloyd George's finance is creating a greater barrier to home rule than the House of Lords.

In Scotland, the bill is hardly more popular. The smaller friendly societies are opposed to it, and those who are perhaps best entitled to gauge the feelings of the country, declare that the withdrawal of the bill would cause much more satisfaction than its passing into an act of Parliament.

## Labor Divided

In England, the support given to it by the Labor party has drawn an emphatic protest from one of its ablest members, Philip Snowden. Mr. Snowden maintains that the Labor party has become an appendage of the government and is practically existing to keep the government in office. This statement has been warmly denied by Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman of the party, but the fact that Mr. Snowden should have spoken in such open terms is a proof that the action of the government is regarded with anything but satisfaction in labor circles.

It is probable that there is a certain amount of indifference to the bill in the great towns, but in the agricultural districts there is believed to be considerable opposition to it, and in consequence the results of the elections in Bedfordshire and Somerset are being awaited with keen interest in political circles.

The Unionist party, after the extraordinary paucity of praise with which it welcomed Mr. Lloyd George's introduction of the measure, has begun to temper that praise with criticism, and even to go so far as to maintain that if the government could be driven to the country, a victory could be obtained on this very point.

## Crown Only Resort

In order, however, to drive the government to the country, the assistance of the crown would have to be obtained, and the last thing anybody desires is to involve the crown in party questions.

The time, however, is coming when the final determination of the House of Lords will have to be revealed. An immense effort is being made to induce the peers to stand by their amendments when they are disagreed to by the Commons. That such a thing should have been thought possible a fortnight ago would have been regarded as ridiculous. The insurance bill has, in some measure, changed this. It has induced a section of the Unionist party to believe that an election at the present moment might not prove so unpopular as it would have proved before the introduction of the measure. At the same time there is no reason to believe that the leaders of the party will engage in any so dangerous a maneuver. The soundest tactics are so obviously to let the bill pass at the moment and proceed to amend it, if a majority can be obtained at the next general election, that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdown are considered certain to follow this course.

ANCIENT LONDON  
IS COMING DOWN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—From time to time interesting but not always practical structures built many centuries ago in London are pulled down to give place to more modern dwellings. In Neville's court, Fetter lane, in the city, some quaint lath-and-plaster and timber houses are about to be pulled down to make place for modern structures. These interesting old buildings are the property of the Goldsmiths Company and are said to be nearly 300 years old.

NORWAY'S SPREAD  
OF EDUCATION IS  
TOLD IN REPORT

Ambulatory Schools Held in  
Pupils' Houses Equal Only  
3.5 Per Cent, While in 1840  
They Were 92 Per Cent

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—A volume has just appeared containing some interesting information with respect to the schools of Norway. In the year 1900 the country was divided into 6011 districts, 69.2 per cent of which contained school buildings, 27.3 hired premises and 3.5 ambulatory schools.

Considering the extent of the country and the sparseness of the population, what has been accomplished within the last 70 years in the way of educating the people may well be a source of satisfaction to the government. Not but that there is still much to be done in the matter of choosing appropriate sites for the schools.

The necessity of light and air seems to have been somewhat overlooked, and it is a fact that in some of the northern districts the windows are not made to open, doubtless as a provision against the cold of those latitudes, but one which can hardly be conceived of in these days.

Ambulatory schools, or schools held in the pupils' houses, have greatly decreased owing to the more numerous school buildings. In 1840 the proportion of these schools amounted to 92 per cent, whereas in 1900 they numbered but 3.5 per cent.

HOBART USED FOR  
TRANSSHIPPING

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Hobart as a transshipping port for the commonwealth is now being largely used by the steamship companies trading from London to New Zealand, via the cape and this port.

On June 9 the R. M. S. Athenic disembarked at Hobart 279 passengers for the mainland states and nine for Tasmania. The number of persons transshipped at Hobart from the United Kingdom and South Africa for Australia for the present year is 1446. The R. M. S. Corinthian, which is due at Hobart on July 6, will also have a number of immigrants for transshipment to Australia.

## NEW ZEALAND LIKES CHOIR

(Special to the Monitor)  
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Sheffield choir which has been touring in New Zealand has met with great success from a musical point of view. The last concert given by the choir in the Dominion was in Invercargill, after which the members proceeded to Australia.

## MOTOR CARS IN LONG RACE

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG—The international motor race organized by the ministry of war started on July 17 from St. Petersburg to Moscow and back. Sixteen foreign cars of different makes are taking part in the competition.

ROUBAIX EXHIBITION WINS  
PRAISE FROM PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—M. Fallieres, accompanied by M. Gouyba, minister of commerce, and M. Leboucq, minister of the colonies, has just paid a visit to Roubaix, to see the exhibition. The President and his friends arrived there in the early morning and immediately proceeded to make a tour of inspection under the direction of M. Mathon, chairman of the committee of organization.

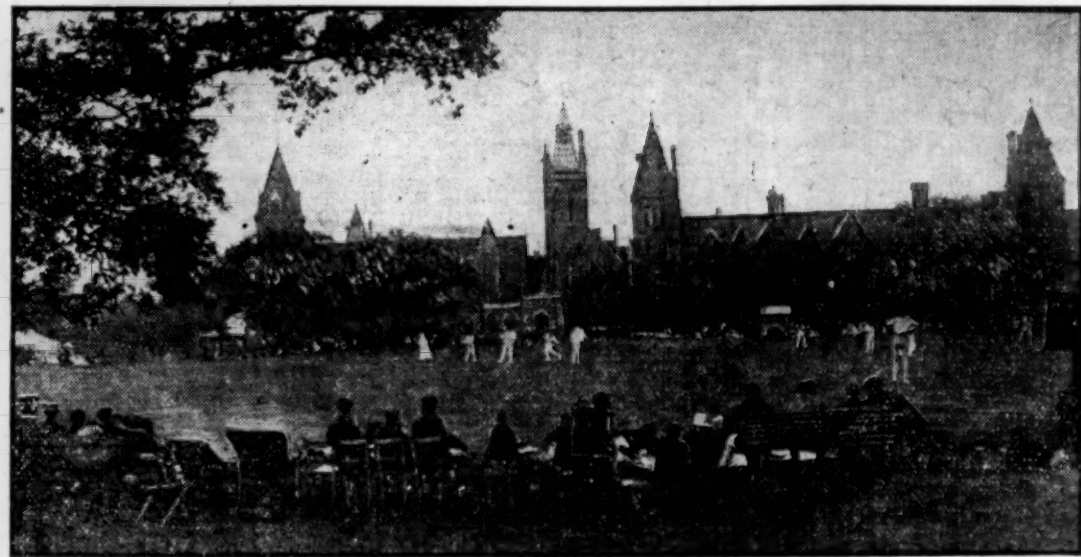
The Roubaix exhibition is particularly interesting to the country as showing the development of some of the special industries of the north of France, and the President, at the banquet given later in the day, after referring to the unusual interests attending it, said that the town was to be especially congratulated upon the idea of getting together the results of the efforts of many generations of workers in those industries which were peculiar to their district.

One of the exhibits that attracted special attention was that showing the development of French enterprise in the production of nitrate of soda in Chile. The consumption in the northern districts of France of this product for agricultural purposes has already grown to great importance, no less than 350,000 tons being used last year, and there is every indication that in a few years the figure may nearly double that of today.

The exhibition has been splendidly organized, and the perfect arrangements and exceptional efficiency of the management drew from the presidential party many expressions of admiration.

The Red Sea Oil Fields Company has been concerned simply with the production of oil; the Anglo-Saxon Company, on the other hand, is the center of a great combine including, among other concerns, the well-known Shell Transport

## CHARTERHOUSE HONORS FOUNDING



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission)  
Tercentenary of school is honored by cricket match between Charterhouse and old Carthusians; buildings are seen in background

GERMAN HIGH SEA  
FLEET STARTS ON  
ANNUAL CRUISE

Norwegian Papers Object  
to Large Number of Ships  
in Home Waters and to an  
Inspection Alleged Made

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—As is customary, the German high sea fleet has already started on its annual summer cruise. The first squadron has also joined the second or Baltic squadron which passed through the Kiel canal, proving according to certain newspapers that the canal is thoroughly serviceable, although the proposed extension works have not yet been completed.

According to advices received from Christiania, considerable opposition is expressed to the presence of so many foreign warships in Norwegian waters, and more especially to the inspection as it is described of defenses in the neighborhood of the Norwegian capital. It is considered, however, in Germany that this attitude which has been adopted by the press has been advocated by those who are in favor of the government proposals which have been rejected by the Storting, and it is hoped that by drawing public attention to the matter in this way public opinion will be roused to support the government proposals.

## MR. FELS VISITS SWEDEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Mr. Fels, who has devoted so much money to assisting the endeavor to establish the single tax movement, has arranged to deliver lectures at different places in Sweden during the present month. The single tax movement is supported in many places in America, England, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France and Sweden and other places by the Fels fund, and Mr. Fels declares that it is his intention to devote his money in such a way as to prevent the possibility of individuals amassing great private wealth.

TRANSFER OF GEMSAH OIL WELLS  
SEEN STEP TO WORLD ENTREPOT

(Special to the Monitor)  
ALEXANDRIA—The Egyptian Gazette, in commenting on the official announcement to the effect that the Anglo-Saxon Company had signed an agreement for the acquisition from the Red Sea Oil Fields Company of the Gemshah wells, points out in a leading article that what has taken place means much more than the transfer of certain oil wells from one English company to another.

The Red Sea Oil Fields Company has been concerned simply with the production of oil; the Anglo-Saxon Company, on the other hand, is the center of a great combine including, among other concerns, the well-known Shell Transport

and Trading Company, and the Gemshah oil field has therefore passed under the control of Sir Marcus Samuel and the important interests she represents.

"The avowed intentions of the purchasers of the Gemshah property," says the Gazette, "is to establish at the point where the greater part of the world's shipping trade, east and west, converges a great entrepot for the supply of oil ready for use as fuel. In order to carry out this project it will be necessary to build a refinery of considerable dimensions and to provide equipment on a scale suitable to the purpose in view. Such a program could only be undertaken by some one of the standing of Sir Marcus Samuel, while the fact that he

is associated with the enterprise is a fair indication that it will be carried to a successful issue."

The Gazette goes on to point out that the Gemshah oil field will hardly by itself be able to provide more than a small proportion of the oil which will be required within the next decade by the vessels driven by this means plying between Europe and the far east, but that any deficiency in this respect is likely to be made good from the many other properties controlled by Sir Marcus Samuel and the various interests with which he is allied. In this case the Gemshah oil field seems likely to acquire in the near future a reputation of an international character.



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission)  
GEN. SIR R. S. BADEN POWELL  
AS "COLONEL NEWCOMBE"

LONDON—A large number of old Carthusians came to Godalming in Surrey to celebrate the tercentenary of the school founded by Sir Thomas Sutton, statesman, soldier and merchant.

Charterhouse, until it was moved in 1872 to Godalming was formerly in Charterhouse square, near Smithfield, London. The site had been occupied by a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371, and after the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII, it was converted into an asylum for poor brethren and an educational establishment.

Among the eminent persons educated in the school have been Isaac Borrow, Sir William (Judge) Blackstone, Addison, Steele, John Wesley, Thackeray, John Leed, Sir Charles Eastlake and General Havelock.

The day began with a cricket match between past and present Carthusians, and at night there was a performance of "Love's Labor's Lost," together with a pageant tracing the history of the institution.

The "Masque" which took place on the green lawns adjoining the college, began with a procession of Carthusian monks, illustrating the dissolution of the old monastery. Then there were scenes depicting Steele and Addison concerning the scheme of the "Spectator"; John Wesley impersonated by the Bishop of Lewes; Havelock of Lucknow fame; and "Colonel Newcombe," excellently represented by General Baden Powell.

KING AND QUEEN  
MAKE VISIT TO  
OLD HOLYROOD

Palace Honored as Royal  
Residence Stands Silent  
and Gray, Pushed Aside in  
the Growth of Edinburgh

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH—Their majesties arrived in Edinburgh on a five days' visit which brought to a close the official celebrations of the coronation so far as this country is concerned.

During this visit their majesties inspected some of the most notable of Edinburgh's famous institutions, and many opportunities were given to the citizens of seeing the King and Queen and the royal children. Their majesties resided at Holyrood palace, which has lately been renovated and redecorated in honor of the occasion. These improvements have been very well carried out, and the result is a judicious blending of ancient picturesqueness with modern comfort.

Although Holyrood palace dates only from about 1500, there was an ancient abbey at Holyrood founded by David I. over four centuries earlier, which was frequently used as a royal residence, and where Parliaments used to meet and many royal ceremonies took place. The area was many times plundered and burnt until nothing remains today but a part of the chapel royal. The palace also suffered heavily from fire, so that the existing building, with the exception of the northwestern towers containing the historical apartments, dates from the reign of Charles II.

The association of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Holyrood, are well known, and her son, James VI, lived there until his accession to the English throne. Charles I. dwelt at Holyrood for three months. Since then no reigning King has occupied the palace, although George IV. held several state ceremonies there.

"The palace of Holyrood," says a Scottish writer, "has been left aside in the growth of Edinburgh, and stands gray

M. JUSSERAND APPRECIATES  
GENIUS OF SHAKESPEARE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It fell to M. Jusserand, French ambassador at Washington to deliver the first annual Shakespeare lecture of the British Academy. Nobody better qualified by sympathy and knowledge could have been found to fire the initial oration, and an audience, which included M. Cambon, French ambassador in London, showed a great appreciation of all that was said by the author of "Shakespeare in France."

M. Jusserand showed how gradually the position of the dramatist had been won and contrasted the widespread mourning of France when Ronsard died in 1585, with the entirely local interest when William Shakespeare was buried in 1616.

His extraordinary fertility, his entire suppression of his own personality in order to make his heroes alive and real were points that M. Jusserand brought out admirably, and he showed how Shakespeare wrote simply and solely as a playwright, as one whose business was to please his audience, to keep them amused, not to point any particular moral.

The audience of the plays was 'no doubt gathered from the middle class, the shopkeeper, the small merchant, and so on, and for them historical accuracy was not necessary, though as the lecturer said it was 'entirely necessary to sustain their interest in the story. The very anomalies reveal the spirit of his writing and he was not the man to reach down a volume in order to verify his facts.

All foreign cities are at the seaside; artillery is used in the reign of King John, though Magna Charta is not even mentioned. He has no nice distinctions as to dates and allows Hector to quote

BRITISH METROPOLIS  
HAS MANY ACTIVITIESABYSSINIANS ARE  
FRENCH GUESTS  
WHILE IN PARIS

Chief of Mission Presents  
Grand Cordon of Order of  
Solomon to President as  
Emperor Menelik's Gift

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—The Abyssinian mission sent to represent the Ethiopian government at the coronation of King George V. has just arrived in Paris.

It consists of the Dejomatch Kassa, nephew of the Emperor and chief of the mission, the Nagadias Hasbi and the Cagiasmatch Besrafi, all of whom, with their interpreter and the members of their suite, wearing the picturesque dress of the Ethiopian court, attended at the Elysee, where they arrived in state carriages, for the purpose of having an audience with the President of the republic.

After the usual speeches, the chief of the mission presented to M. Fallieres on behalf of the Emperor Menelik, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Solomon, as well as several other gifts, which included the costume and arms of a great chief, which are of extraordinary richness and beauty, and a superb portrait of the young Emperor-Presumptive Lig Yassu, sent by the latter and the Emperor Menelik.

The members of the mission were very cordially received and were subsequently invited to attend as guests of the President on the official tribune, at the national review held at Longchamps.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
RETAINS TITLE OF  
"WHEAT STATE"

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. A.—It is estimated, according to the government statistic that the final figures for 1910-11 season show a total yield of over 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, in addition to other cereals.

The quantity of wheat produced by the state since the records were kept now exceeds 500,000,000 bushels, and in connection with this fact should not be overlooked that the population at present amounts to only some 430,000 people.

Since 1840 the exports of wheat have totaled approximately 210,000,000 bushels, the value of which exceeds \$41,000,000 (\$205,000,000), and at no time has area under cultivation for wheat exceeded 2,000,000 acres in one year.

Such records as these have caused South Australia to be known as the "wheat state," and from present indications the distinction will be enjoyed for many years.

and silent in a workmen's quarter and among . . . gas works." Except that the gas works have been removed, the surroundings of Holyrood are much the same today as when R. L. S. wrote his pathetic description. It is hoped that this visit of King George V. is but the precursor of many another, and that the royal palace may once again see its former brilliance restored and its past glories revived.

Aristotle. His tolerance of diverse opinions is made evident in many instances and everywhere beauty and an extraordinary insight into human nature is manifested.

Shakespeare, as M. Jusserand says, is the poet of all the world, for everybody can appreciate him, men and women of all classes, and as the ambassador pleaded in his closing remarks for a few hours of leisure for everybody, for time in which to read the great authors, it became evident to his audience that his own wide sympathies have enabled him to estimate as truly as anyone the merits of the great Elizabethan poet.

His extraordinary fertility, his entire suppression of his own personality in order to make his heroes alive and real were points that M. Jusserand brought out admirably, and he showed how Shakespeare wrote simply and solely as a playwright, as one whose business was to please his audience, to keep them amused, not to point any particular moral.

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All foreign cities are at the seaside; artillery is used in the reign of King John, though Magna Charta is not even mentioned. He has no nice distinctions as to dates and allows Hector to quote

Dear Anne:  
Just back from Newport. Dropped into the

**BABY'S BAZAAR**  
372 Boylston Street

No place like it. Their point d'esprit covers for bassinets, baby carriages and cribs edged with satin ribbon, feather edged in pink and blue, are so dainty.

Do look at their summer sweaters with standing collars. They are so attractive. Their play bibs, with toys attached, also carriage play bibs, which snap on the carriage, may interest you. Their play-yards have canvas bottoms. Do see them.  
Mary J.

London County Council Is  
Owner of Tramways, Part  
Landlord of 31,177 People,  
and Wins Profit Yearly

## TUNNELS POPULAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The report of the London county council for 1909-10 affords interesting reading to the citizen, who may be surprised to find that, among other things, he is part landlord over 31,177 people. He is also part proprietor of 134 miles of electric tramways and has his share in the year's profits of £192,108 (\$980,540).

Then there are other items that bring him in a small income, or rather save him a small outgoing, for the benefit is felt in a reduction of the rates, or perhaps more correctly a lessening of the rate of increase in them. Every London citizen is a waterman and owns his share in 237 pleasure boats provided in five parks. These in the years mentioned produced an income of £4,928, and a net profit of £1804.

In addition to boats the London county council provides pitches, rinks, or courts for bowls, cricket, croquet, football, hockey, lacrosse and lawn tennis, and owns five golf links, with others in process of construction. London's pleasures thus are on the increase, and the report shows the cheery fact of a decrease in the number of fires.

Over 450,000,000 passengers took train rides during the year, and the enormous numbers who patronized the three great tunnels under the river fully justified the existence of these expensive investments.

Altogether the report furnishes very interesting reading not only to the London citizen but to anyone interested in the problems and development of the great city.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL  
TO SEE PALESTINE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The Begum of Bhopal, accompanied by her two sons and grandchildren, has left Redhill with her suite en route for India via Geneva. After spending some days in Switzerland, the Begum will visit Palestine and Constantinople before proceeding to India, where she will arrive during November in time for the Durbar.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Classics as Foundation of Reading

ADVISING boys about good books to read a writer in Woman's World says:

Take Homer. Realize first the worth of it. It is the great imperial work of all literature. To get to where you can feel its charm puts you at once in kinship with all the true aristocracy of learning and scholarship in the world.

Buy you a good English translation, with copious notes. Pope's translation is possibly the most readable. Read it through. Mark with a pencil anything you think appeals to you as striking. Go through it again, and you will find new beauties.

It will all seem doubtless strange and antique and full of useless things; but as you steep your mind in it you will by and by come—suddenly perhaps—into the love of it, you will catch its peculiar charm.

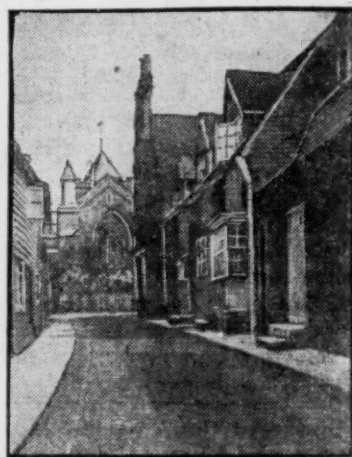
The same is true of Virgil and of Dante. They are as if of another world than ours; but it is worth getting into and understanding; and you will find it is the same world after all, and all about men with the same passions, hopes and fears as ourselves.

In most any good library you will find books to help you understand these authors, books in which their story is retold in simple English. Wilkinson's "Greek Course in English," and "Latin Course in English" are very useful. There is a little Temple edition of Dante, with the Italian text and the English translation on opposite pages, and at the beginning of each canto an explanation of what follows. It will do you no harm to look once in a while at the Italian words, even if you do not understand them.

## Quite Proper He Should Think So

Speaking at a colonial conference lately Lord Robert Cecil said it seemed to be one of the most obvious tasks of civilization to transfer the overplus of women in England to those portions of the empire in which they were most urgently and properly needed. He thought it was particularly their duty to do this, because he was profoundly convinced that the English woman was not only the most beautiful but the best of all the women in the world.—London Standard.

## RYE IN SUSSEX A BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF MEMORIES



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
LAMB HOUSE, WHERE HENRY JAMES LIVES

## How Egyptian Family Sleeps

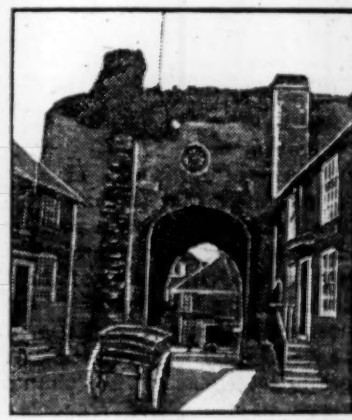
THE huts or dwelling places of the Fellahs or natives of Egypt are mostly built of sun-dried mud bricks, as in the days of the Pharaohs. A straw mat on the mud floor as a rule does duty for a bed, though some have mud couches or bamboo beds. Often human beings, animals and fowls live and sleep happily together in the same hut.

An Englishman had occasion to spend a night in an out of the way village in Egypt and had a room to himself and a mud couch for a bed. Blissfully unconscious that he was occupying the general sleeping chamber, and besides the inmates had ousted a buffalo, a cow, a couple of sheep and a few fowls, was awakened the next morning by the buffalo licking his face, having pushed his way into his room to discover why he had been turned out of his accustomed sleeping chamber. It is not therefore perhaps surprising that many of the Fellahs show a fondness for prison life, deliberately breaking laws for the purpose of spending a few days or weeks in a prison, where they are better housed and often better fed than in their own homes.

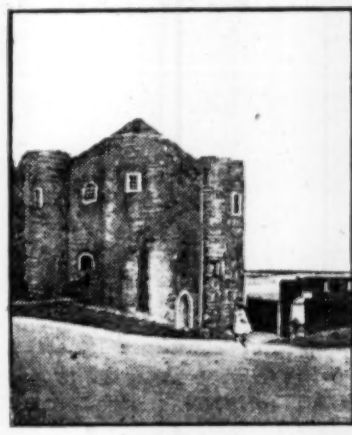
RYE is one of the most beautiful little towns imaginable. Beautifully situated on its high rock, from which the sea has receded, leaving green marsh land where the waves once lapped its feet, beautifully built with its clustering red roofs and green, steep cobbled streets between houses, every one of which is a gem, and beautifully named, the little ancient Cinque port stands unique on its hilltop.

Such names as Watchbell street, Curfew cottage, Mermaid inn and Mermaid street, the Rath House, Naboth's house, Ypres tower (which the natives call "Wipers") and the old Gun garden, seem to be almost poetry in themselves, calling to memory the beauty of the red tiles and bricks, the white walls and black oak beams of the old houses.

The Land gate, built by Edward III. to guard the road to London, seems an immensely massive structure for a gateway now-a-days; but Rye has seen many stormy days, and was very strongly fortified. The French were often at her gates, and indeed captured her famous



LAND GATE, BUILT BY KING EDWARD III.



(Photos specially taken for the Monitor)  
YPRES TOWER AND GUN GARDEN

## Self-Examination

LAMENT thou and grieve, that thou art so covetous of abundance, so niggardly in giving, so fast in keeping.

No uncomposed in manners, so fidgety in action.

No eager about food, so deaf to the word of God.

In such a hurry to rest, so slow to labor.

No wakeful in vain conversation, so drowsy at sacred services.

—Thomas a Kempis.

## TUG OF WAR MAKES FOR PEACE

FIELD Sports in Northern Luzon" is the title of an article in the National Geographic Magazine which illustrates in delightful fashion how dry-as-dust studies of the modern savant are all interthrilled nowadays with an interest that makes them live. For here is a splendid series of photographs of life today in that far northern province of

our island protectorate that show how American manliness and brotherhood and clear-sighted policy are making the little brown men truly brothers. That it was written for this magazine in just the spirit in which it is written shows that missionary zeal follows the geographer's trail nowadays and indeed accompanies and precedes it.

In place of their barbarous preoccupations with tribal fighting these savage folk are being introduced to the field sports of Anglo-Saxon races. Games characteristic of contests of skill and strength in American meets are from the photographs one judges finding many friends in the Philippines. Here is the tug-of-war being fought out, there a wrestling bout. Here some one climbs the greased pole with an amazing rush—a savage stranger from the far north, it says—and brings down the bag of money which the rest had scrambled for in vain. There is a boy, his face just lifted from the dish of flour in which he was burrowing for coins. Here are some of the native dances, too, with the big audiences of brown skinned folk apparently very orderly and very much interested. In all the contests it is said that the brown men have implicit confidence in the decisions of the American referees.

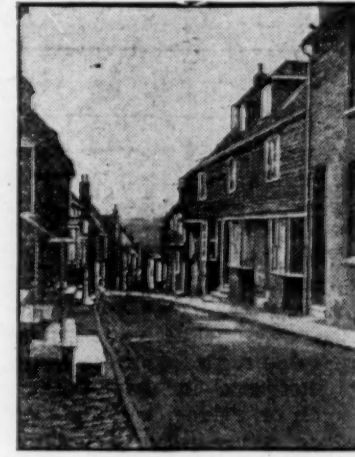
The foot races show not only lines of men—who have been taught to start fair and not to play each other tricks in the course—but also running files of girls, who win prizes of rolls of cloth which western civilization thinks they can put to good use. Here are Igorot musicians, a sort of gong hanging in the hand that is struck by a padded stick. A three-legged race, a savage listening in bewilderment to a talking machine and a group investigating with glee the

seaport twice. But through all its vicissitudes Rye has emerged triumphant, and stands in our own day as a complete mediaeval town; full of the atmosphere and reminiscent of the varied life of the middle ages.

It has been the home of many famous men. The father of the dramatists Phineas and Giles Fletcher was a member for the borough; Richard Fletcher, dean of Peterborough and bishop of Bristol, Worcester and London, was minister at Rye, and John, his son, also a dramatist, called by Swinburne "the brilliant and triumphant poet," was likewise from Rye. John Wesley and Thackeray knew and loved Rye, while Henry James has a house there today. The scene of Thackeray's unfinished novel "Denis Duval" is laid there, the quaint Priory house being the home of his heroine Agnes. The Mermaid inn is a marvel in itself, with its oak paneling, black with age, great beams and broad open fireplaces and old English furniture forming an almost perfect specimen of both the architecture and interior decorations of the period to which it belongs.

## How Art Helped Trade

THE establishment of the great national art gallery, the Louvre, and the studies of French savants in the canons of good taste, revolutionized French manufactures and gave France the supremacy in the world market for goods that command high prices and ready sale.—William T. Harris.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
MERMAID INN, OF CHARMING ARCHITECTURE

## Wales Alone Was Left Untouched by Danes

WALES, alone of the countries of the United Kingdom, can claim to have been practically untouched by Danish invasions. The Northmen of the ninth and tenth centuries ravaged the shores of Wales, as they ravaged the shores of England, Scotland and Ireland. But whereas they conquered and established their power over large tracts of these countries, they seem never to have penetrated far or to have settled permanently in Wales. There are abundant traces of their presence on the coast. Anglesey and Swansea, Gasholm and Flatholm, Milford and Haverford are all Scandinavian names, which have replaced the older Celtic.

"But," says S. E. Lloyd, "all traces of the Northmen disappear as one leaves high water mark and strikes inland. Even in Pembrokeshire, where the undoubted evidences of Teutonic settlement on a large scale have been connected by some writers with the Viking movement, it is clear, on examination of the place names in point, that they are much more likely to be of Anglo-Norman than of Scandinavian origin."—Westminster Gazette.

## How War Was Driven Out of Arcady

THERE is a pretty story in Scribner's by Alice Brown which tells in a peaceful way what might be if womanly counsel might more prevail between nations. There is imagined a queen of Arcady and what she has done in her little pocket-size kingdom, educating the folk to love their native dress and customs and manners and to be content with living their own life in peace without casting envious eyes at what their neighbors are doing. There is at large in the country a man who was a political prisoner and accounted a very dangerous fellow. But when the queen regent came to power she released him, because she agreed perfectly with all his objections to the former government. She proceeded to carry out the reforms he had demanded, and the man was her most adoring subject of them all.

Instead of war dramas which the young poet of the country was prompted to write he was collecting folk songs and writing about the joys of harvest and home life, and the people were singing songs like these instead of songs of war.

Then a vision comes to the neighboring king and to the young prince of the horrors of war, of the sufferings of innocent girls and children, of the destruction of the beautiful buildings and schools and museums that the queen regent had caused to be built with the money which a king would have used for supporting an army.

"And everybody sees that war is a hideous thing, prompted by wicked greed; and everybody agrees with the women that it is better to love peace and happiness and friendliness and not to strive for the cruel honors of war."

## Men's Attire

Italian painters and writers have been giving their views as to what should constitute the regulation attire for men in future. Out of 1000 answers received, 840 decided for a radical change in men's fashions. Leonardo Bazzaro, the artist, would like to see the number of buttons reduced, the high stiff collar done away with, and the soft hat adopted. Alfredo Melani complains of the prevailing fashion because it is colorless and without folds. Ugo Fleres, the writer, is in favor of trousers being dispensed with on the ground that this garment is an enemy to sculpture.—Buffalo Commercial.

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## WORDS OF PRAISE AND WORKERS

WHEN an employer speaks a sudden word of praise for some worker's accomplishment there is so much encouragement in it that the employee often wishes he might have this incentive to renewed effort more frequently. If anything is wrong with his work he is sure to hear of it quickly enough. Some one writing on this subject has lately cited the words of an editor who said to a young recruit in the office, "Silence on the part of an employer usually means content." The spoken word of praise might lose something of its impulsive power if it became a thing of course, and more than this too much praise is thought likely to make any worker relax his diligence, thinking that he has arrived at mastery of his task.

The real secret of good work is never to be content with doing well enough.

## Truth Alone Final

NOTHING from man's hands, nor law, nor constitution, can be final. Truth alone is final.—Charles Sumner.

## "WRITE . . . . WRITE NOT"

IN the Book of Revelation we read that John being "in the Spirit on the Lord's Day," was told that he was about to receive a revelation which he was to write down for himself and for the churches. Obviously this seeing and writing were not material, the words were used in their mental signification; in the same way in which many well-known writers have used them. Webster (among other definitions of the word "to write") mentions "to impress indelibly," and "to record." The command given to John was therefore "to impress indelibly," "to record" in his thoughts and on the heart of humanity what the Christ was about to show him.

On one occasion John began to write on his own impulse without the Christ command. The occasion was as follows: He saw a mighty angel from heaven standing with an open book in his hand clothed with the signs of power and light. He heard him speak as with the voice of a lion roaring, and then he heard seven thunders of earth uttering their voices of hatred and resistance. It was these utterances that he was about to write, when the rebuke came. "Seal up those things which the seven thunders uttered and write them not." Perhaps he wondered why, and so to the last two injunctions to write, a reason is added:

"These are the true sayings of God," and "Write, for these words are true and faithful."

What is there in the study of this command given to John to "write" and to "write not," which can help us today? Most of us are familiar with the oft-quoted sentence, "Write injuries in dust and kindnesses in marble," a sentence which is powerful in its appeal to every nature which is generous and large-minded. Yet, great as this appeal is, and far reaching as it seems to be, the command in the Book of Revelation is greater and wider still, for it forbids the writing of any injurious statement at all, and demands that we "impress indelibly" only the true and faithful sayings of God. We call the impressions of evil we have gathered the gaining of experience, we store them up as useful warnings against being too trusting, too happy, too generous in the future. Every fancied coldness, every impatient answer, every hurried greeting, every careless word repeated as carelessly, every disappointment, all these go unthinkingly down into our book of memory to cloud and obscure the brightness of our days, and then we let the bitter thoughts impress themselves deeper and the trouble seems to grow and to get too heavy to bear alone, and so we take the next false move and communicate some of our anxiety and distress to others, and thus we get the sorry sight of those who

really love each other complaining of each other, exposing each other's supposed mistakes and shortcomings, seeking sympathy at each other's cost, relief by clouding each other's mental horizon, laying up a still darker and sadder outlook.

Christian Science has come to teach us how we can get out of all this. It assures us that it is not necessary to have a grievance, not necessary to communicate a grievance, not wise to register unkindness, not helpful to remember an injury, not a preventive or safeguard to be distrustful and suspicious, that the whole miserable habit is not useful at all, only a burden. It is no use to carry what contains nothing that is of any use today, or ever will be of any use any day, and just such a useless burden is a book of grievances. "Seal up those things which the seven thunders uttered, and write them not."

Just tradition and custom say that is just where Christian Science goes too far and gets dangerous, that if we drop it we shall be so easily duped—some one is sure to "do it again" to us—we should just be living in a fool's paradise. Well, against this, Christian Scientists offer their experience, and their experience is that the more they dwell in the light, the more they dwell on the reality of the power of good and Truth and Love, the more they fill their minds with har-

mony, the quicker they are to perceive its opposite and the stronger to reject it. That the more they dwell in absolute Truth, the less possible it is for a lie or a subterfuge to stand undetected and unashamed in their presence. The more they dwell in Love, the more impossible it becomes for anything that does not belong to Love to be at peace, or to stay at all near them, that the more they believe in one God, and that one God good, not evil, the more spiritual and mental power is added to them. Christian Science does not dogmatize, but it does say to all humanity, Try it, try the Christ-way; inscribe on your minds and communicate to those around you, only good, lovingly recognize and appreciate the good others do, point out (if necessary—and if it is your business) the mistaken sense that makes them sin, and the way out (always the way out too, or it will not be practical or helpful), and then bless, you can not bless too much. It was while Christ Jesus was blessing that He ascended to the Father.

So now to the happier side of the lesson. The voice said "Write." What shall we write? We all want to be happy, useful, refreshing members of the home and community in which we move, to help increase the recognition of the sum of happiness, and we can take an immense step forward in this

direction by resolving to impress indelibly on our own thoughts and on the heart of humanity only the good, the enduring and the pure. Supposing for one day, every man, woman and child in our land were to set out resolutely with this determination, to record every right desire, every loving word and deed he met with, every thoughtful, kindly act he saw, every word of encouragement and gratitude he heard, and nothing else, what a refreshing day we should have; and with what joyous anticipation we should wake on the morrow, wake to go forth to our work with a heart full of hope, of all-embracing love and confidence, with a look of gladness and a word of cheer for all, thus bringing a living assurance to every one with whom we came in contact that it is possible here and now through trustful obedience to and confidence in one God only, a God who blesses and appreciates and loves His sons, guiding all unerringly and faithfully, to impress indelibly on the heart of humanity the eternal truth that real security and safety lies not in recording the thunders of earth, but in recording only what makes for happiness and peace and joy; the inspirations of Heaven which reach those who abide in the city, the consciousness of sweetness and light, which, knowing only one God, knows no death, no sorrow, no crying, no pain.

## Science And Health

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, July 29, 1911

### The Near Eastern Question

A CELEBRATED European statesman once declared that there was always an eastern question. He might have said three eastern questions with greater accuracy, for there is a middle east question, just as there is a far east question, and a far east question just as there is a near east question. The only reason why the near eastern question has come to be regarded as the eastern question par excellence is that Constantinople is nearer to Europe than Teheran or Peking, and more great powers are interested in its immediate future. For the sake of political definition, the near east may be defined as the empire of Turkey, in Europe and Asia, and the Balkan states. This district is the tinder-box of Europe. In it men use knives with less provocation than a constable in a western city uses a truncheon; and in it earth-lunger, the most war engendering of diseases, reaches its zenith. Without the pale the great powers of Europe sit and watch, each with its own silent aims, and each duly doubtful of its neighbor.

Nothing, in these circumstances, filled the friends of Turkey with greater satisfaction than the sudden triumph of the Young Turk party over the Hamidian regime. It was recognized that "the sick man" had for the time being recovered, and it was hoped and believed that the promises of equal rights for the many nationalities and sects grouped under the crescent would be translated into sympathetic accomplishment. Gradually, however, the reactionary element began to assert itself. Today the Young Turk party has ceased to be a synonym for reform. It has an extreme right and an extreme left wing; and it is torn by internal dissensions, which have even expressed themselves in the dagger of the political assassin. All this is nothing short of playing the game of those who desire to see the Ottoman empire thrown into the melting pot. Revolt is raging, on the western marches, in Albania, and on the eastern marches, in the Yemen; while the resources of the government which should be expended on welding the empire into the only possible homogeneity, the homogeneity born of confidence and justice, are being squandered in a useless attempt to subject the Arabs of the Red sea littoral and the Catholic mountaineers of Albania to a doctrinaire process of "Turkification."

The number of Ottoman recruits who have perished in Arabia, like the number of villages and orchards which have been destroyed in Albania, may have been exaggerated. The fact remains that these struggles have been respectively continuing for years and months. Every day which passes weakens the government at Constantinople, and hastens the day of European intervention. That day has been delayed not by the powers' love for Turkey but by their jealousy of one another. The one real chance for peace in the Balkans, as every really disinterested person knows, is a strong and generously administered Turkish empire, and that is why what is hoped is only the temporary eclipse of the Young Turk party is such a source of regret to those who wish Turkey well.

WE HAVE heard enough about Alaska coal without seeing it to make small chunks of it valuable souvenirs if it shall ever be brought above ground.

### The Business Situation

LARGER net earnings were reported this week by the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended June 30 than had been expected. The figures were \$28,108,520, compared with \$23,519,203 for the preceding quarter and \$40,170,960 for the corresponding three months of last year. The current quarter bids fair to show a decided improvement. So far this month the orders of the corporation have averaged more than 30,000 tons a day. Independent steel companies report a like improvement in business. It is now generally thought that the latter half of the year will witness a much greater tonnage than was handled during the first six months. The improvement, it may be said, is due almost entirely to urgent requirements. Replacements, repairs and new construction have been postponed by the railroads and other steel-consuming institutions as long as it is possible within the safety limit. Business is forging through a wall of pessimism and uncertainty. Its volume is certainly large when the rigid economies now being practised are taken into consideration.

Cost of operation of many large industries is still too high. Prices of commodities have stubbornly resisted pressure, but, while a temporary check to the downward course of raw materials quotations may appear from time to time, the trend is still toward a lower level. This hope is the greatest that the industries entertain at present. Political unrest is still a handicap, but it will not stand in the way when normal prices have been reached and corporations once again begin to buy materials and supplies for future needs as formerly instead of from hand to mouth as they do at present. Too much blame should not attach to Congress or the administration for the present business depression. Although it has been popular to ascribe existing commercial apathy to the legislative powers, there is no doubt that much good will come to the business world through some of the enactments of Congress. The reciprocity measure, for example, is expected to result in greater commercial activity as a result of opening larger trade relations with Canada.

Extreme dulness has obtained in the securities markets for a long period of time. Commission houses have experienced the smallest business in years. Fluctuations in prices have been of little importance. Consequently those whose business it is to trade in stocks for themselves or their customers have made little money in the past eighteen months or so. Many of them have become very pessimistic as a result. But it is a good thing to remember that Wall street transactions do not govern nor always reflect the business conditions of the country. It is true that business has been very quiet in many lines. It also is a fact that better conditions now prevail and that the crops and other fundamentals present a brighter aspect than has been noted in many months.

THE United States geographic board has decided that Pittsburg must be spelled with an "h." This looks like a reaction from simplified spelling.

### Seeing Alaska and Governing It

THERE are many reasons why Secretary of the Interior Fisher should go to Alaska. Announcement of his tour of inspection will be deemed opportune. Both as administrator of the department brought closest to territorial affairs and as a "progressive" adviser of the President he needs to get first-hand information on a situation that has long needed probing by a man of his sort. If he will deal with it as fairly and as fundamentally as he did with the Chicago "traction" problem both nation and territory will have cause for congratulation.

This much may be said in favor of further administrative enlightenment without making illogical the supplementary remark that what Alaska most needs now is constructive action by Congress, in the light of evidence already accumulated or that will be at the disposal of legislators in December. The "plain people" are becoming exceedingly weary of successive scandals and of clashing between officials, major and minor. They want a form of government established for the territory that will give a maximum of equity to residents and foreign investors and also conserve the economic welfare of future generations as well as the present. They want it definitely settled by Congress as to what the method of disposition of lands shall be, by lease or by outright sale. They have no intention to permit the vast mineral wealth of the region to pass into the hands of monopoly, nor, on the other hand, do they favor prolongation of the present era of inaccessibility of deposits of fuel that if mined and put on the market would change the entire industrial outlook for the Pacific coast and the Northwest region.

When Congress meets in regular session it will find President and people demanding constructive action along broad lines of equity and conservation of material resources and freedom of American enterprise.

RHODE ISLAND has 508 persons to the square mile, and they have mastered the art of passing each other without crowding.

### Georgian Bay Canal and Wheat

PEOPLE of this country are not altogether prepared, perhaps, for the claim that the areas in Canada suitable for the growth of wheat exceed those of the United States, yet it is being advanced on the other side of the border with considerable plausibility. It is not put forward through boastfulness, however, but as part of the argument in favor of developing the transportation system of the Dominion along more comprehensive lines. In connection with the ever-widening wheat-growing area of Canada, the point is raised that agricultural expansion in every other direction may be looked for within the next few years, in which event the Dominion will not only need new markets for its surplus products but easier and cheaper means of reaching them.

Thus the Georgian Bay canal project is again brought forward. Its present advocates, like those who have preceded them, declare that national rather than local interests are involved in putting through the enterprise. One writer insists that the construction of the canal is an absolute necessity to the development of the Canadian northwest. "Even with the Hudson Bay route carrying all the traffic that offers," he says, "the deep waterway between the lakes and Montreal should be taxed to capacity within a few years."

There is much to be said in favor of the project. It has lost nothing by the fact that it has been discussed at intervals during the last forty years. Canada has had to grow up to it. That Canada is growing up to it very rapidly is clear. The increased immigration, the probability that the advance in the west in the next ten years will be fully as great as in the last ten, the certainty that Canada's surplus production must become greater and greater as the years go by, all contribute toward bringing the Georgian Bay project into the sphere of pressing questions. Canada is making ambitious plans for the future. She is carrying some of them out even now. Her general activities recall the period of the 70s and 80s in the United States. The conditions and prospects appear to be about the same. Nobody should be surprised if the methods of meeting and caring for them should be very nearly the same also.

THOSE who cultivated the habit a year or so ago when Halley's comet was in sight may now indulge it again. Kiess' comet can be seen in the early morning hours with the aid of an ordinary glass. It should be said, however, that the habit can be overcome without any aid.

AT THE present time, following the example set by several western communities, numerous towns and cities in the East are considering the advisability of granting the use of public schools and other public buildings to civic center associations. Attention recently directed to the public recreation movement in Columbus, O., has increased popular interest in this matter. A department of recreation, as a branch of the municipal government of the city named, was created just a year ago this month. The duty of this department is to supervise recreation activities and to report such new plans and projects along this line as may seem to it to be desirable.

So successful have the operations of the department proved that it has been able to establish four recreation centers in public school buildings. It has also the use of the third floor of the city hall. It utilizes market places in different parts of the city for bringing adults and children together. It is announced that the average attendance at all the centers is between 4000 and 5000. Besides 100 free lectures provided for, the department has instituted branch libraries, a children's theater, various clubs, a gymnasium, vacation schools. The system is an elaboration of the social settlement idea. It aims to do for thousands of people, the children of the poor and their parents, what unaided they could not possibly do for themselves.

Prejudice against granting the use of public schools to social center workers had to be met and overcome. It does not appear, so far as experience extends, that the school property has been injured in the least wherever its use for the accommodation of neighborhood clubs has been authorized. This fact is important, because in many communities of this section organizations such as those that have done pioneer service for public recreation in the

### Public Recreation in Cities

West are at present springing into being, and their promoters will meet with less opposition if they can show that schoolhouses and other public buildings may be thus employed safely and with ultimate profit.

Aside from the fact that public recreation serves to group and hold under good auspices thousands of young people who otherwise, in idle hours, would be without means of obtaining access to legitimate amusement—thus, on the one hand, depopulating the street corners, and, on the other, destroying the patronage of questionable resorts—it creates a longing for advancement in education. The result is that the clubs, lectures and libraries are recruiting agencies for the night schools. It costs less to police the districts provided with recreation centers than it did formerly. Not only the young are attracted to the various assemblies, and all are benefited alike. And a feature of the matter that deserves particular attention is that these recreation centers work toward desirable results in the small town as well as in the large city.

IT is announced that \$100,000 has been placed on the head of the former Shah of Persia. Now what will husbands who complain of millinery bills say to that?

### Choosing and Training Immigrants

CANADA began formal and official promotion and supervision of immigration from Europe to her domain much later than the United States, and she was not hampered by any traditions originating in the latter eighteenth century and due to French doctrinaires. She decided that she wanted settlers of a certain standard, that she would not take the "offerings" even of Great Britain, and that those who migrated should not lack for precise and full information about what they might expect to undergo. To this end official literature was prepared, which while attractive was not seductive, and while tempting was still truthful. Disillusioned and discontented immigrants do not make first-class citizens; the promise held out was to be no brighter than the pledge made good. Consequently the Dominion has advertised herself, and has not left it to private individuals and to transportation companies to promote European emigration. Of the logical wholesome results of this same immigration policy Canada already is aware, and never will cease to be mindful. It is a form of national eugenics wholly commendable and destined to shape the political and social evolution of the Dominion to higher uses than could have been attained by following an immigration policy like that of the United States through a major part of its history.

Comparatively recently have the people of the republic and their lawmakers realized that it was possible to be so broad as to be shallow, so altruistic as to be suicidal, so hospitable as to be impoverishing. For generations there were no standards of admission, no tests of worth or potential civic utility and nothing done to assist the European new-comer when he had arrived or to mediate between him with his dreams and illusions and the actual facts of pioneer life. Happily this laissez faire attitude has altered. The government may now be said to have an "immigration policy." Advocates of restriction and regulation may now find a hearing without being subjected to the charge of disloyalty. Much has been done to ameliorate conditions of travel for the emigrant and to guard him against selfish exploiters after he arrives here. But there still remains the duty of informing Europeans as to actual conditions of living in this country.

Hence it is gratifying to read that at a conference of immigration commissioners of nineteen states, recently held in Chicago, plans were approved that will provide literature of this kind, official and accurate, creating no false hopes and attracting only those new-comers who will deliberately choose the conditions that await them. Such a handbook not only will be useful to the new-comer from Europe but also to the migrating American, in Maine yesterday, in Illinois today, in Oregon tomorrow.

WITHOUT discussing the main issue involved in the workingmen's compensation bill which the Massachusetts Legislature has just passed and the Governor has signed, it is pertinent to call attention to the relation of the supreme judicial tribunal to the law. New York recently saw a carefully wrought-out compensation law set aside by judicial interpretation of its unconstitutionality, and this on grounds of interference with property rights. Comment on this decision, led by ex-President Roosevelt and Editor Devine of the Survey, has been extremely frank and caustic, and has swelled the volume of hostile feeling among social reformers of the country toward the judiciary system of the nation. Massachusetts "reformers" and innovators are more shrewd than their Empire state fellows. The habit has been acquired in the Bay state of sounding the judiciary in advance as to the constitutionality of suspected measures. Sometimes the initiative comes from those who oppose a given law and sometimes from those who favor it. The net result of the custom is wholesome: It prevents certain unwise legislation from taking statutory form. It diminishes the amount of formal labor of the court, and enables the latter body, in its informal "expert" opinion, to say things about itself, the law in general and the particular problem before it, which it might not care to say in a formal decree.

Thus in the opinion just given to the Legislature by the supreme court judges, which led to prompt enactment of the law, the court took pains to say: "The rules of law relating to contributory negligence and assumption of risk and the effect of negligence by a fellow-servant were established by the courts, not by the constitution; and the Legislature may change them or do away with them altogether as defenses as in its wisdom in the exercise of its power entrusted to it by the constitution it deems it will be best for 'the good and welfare of this commonwealth.'" A statement of that kind indicates no fetish worship of the past nor any assumption of judicial authority over contemporary will of the people.

It is a remarkable fact that nobody has been found in those middle western communities where flakes were seen floating last Monday who is willing to admit that it snowed. Those middle western communities are almost as sensitive about their climate as communities in other parts of the country.

IF TRUST investigations continue as at present, congressional committees will soon absorb all the available material for doing the investigating.

### Massachusetts Supreme Court and the Law